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Syracuse Moral Survey Committee.

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN SYRACUSE

BEING THE REPORT OF AN INVESTI-
GATION OF THE MORAL CONDITION
OF THE CITY CONDUCTED BY A COM-
MITTEE OF EIGHTEEN CITIZENS

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*"Constant and persistent repression of
prostitution the immediate method: Ab-
solute annihilation the ultimate ideal."*

REPORT OF THE CHICAGO VICE COMMISSION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

1913

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN SYRACUSE

THE RIGHT OF AN INVEST
IGATION OF THE SOCIAL CONDITION
OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE BY A
COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE

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PREFACE

The responsibility for the publication of this report of the moral survey of Syracuse is assumed by the Committee of Eighteen. The judgment of the committee has been fortified and strengthened by that of more than fifty other men and women who have read the report and approve its publication.

The work was conducted under the direction of the executive officers of the American Vigilance Association, and the actual investigation of conditions was made by its expert investigators, in whose moral character the Committee has every confidence. They have performed a difficult and disagreeable task with commendable thoroughness and discretion. The Committee of Eighteen assures the citizens of Syracuse that every statement made in the report is borne out by the facts. Indeed, understatement has been the constant policy of the Committee.

The purposes of this report are, first, to inform the citizens of Syracuse of the actual conditions relative to vice and prostitution; second, to awaken the conscience of the city and arouse a public sentiment that shall compel the present and all future administrations thoroughly and insistently to enforce the laws relative to prostitution and the liquor traffic; and third, to suggest means of reducing prostitution that have been adopted in other cities and states with marked success. In this way Syracuse may be freed from the horde of men and women who make a business of commercializing vice, and who resort to every means to lure the youth of both sexes into their toils.

The light having been thrown upon the social evil by the publication of this report, the responsibility for its continued permission rests squarely upon the citizenship of Syracuse. The committee has faith that the citizens can be relied upon to make Syracuse cleaner, healthier and more moral.

SYRACUSE MORAL SURVEY COMMITTEE

"Our own task is absolutely simple and clear. It is that of turning on the light, and of guiding the present hopeful movement as wisely as we can. To an enlightened public opinion and a growing conscience this ancient evil is rapidly becoming 'a moral affront and an utter impossibility.'"

JANE ADDAMS.

INTRODUCTION

Herewith is presented to the citizens of Syracuse the report of a moral survey of the city undertaken by a committee of citizens. In it are detailed facts as to the extent of prostitution and its attendant evils in the city. The committee has every reason to believe that these facts are authentic, and present an understatement of the actual existing conditions. The report is offered in the hope and expectation that it will be the first step in an earnest and persistent effort at least materially to reduce, if not actually abolish the evil of prostitution in the city.

The first step in any reform is to know the actual conditions as they are. The next is to awaken an indignant public conscience that shall insist upon the evil being reduced to the lowest possible point. The third step is to devise and put in practice means to that end. In this report the first step is taken, and the third is suggested.

Everyone recognizes the direfulness of the evil of prostitution. Of all the vices that afflict society it is unquestionably the worst. Indeed it is so abhorrent to every moral sense that for generations the very mention of it has been tabooed. In the secrecy thus surrounding and fostering it the evil has grown to an appalling magnitude in every municipality of the land.

It is time that this "conspiracy of silence" should end. Prostitution should be known and understood in all its hideous manifestations and *wisely* combated if for no other reason than that it is the direct cause of the most malignant diseases from which humanity suffers, diseases scattering misery and death broadcast among the guilty and innocent alike, and leaving in their wake sterility, paralysis, infantile blindness, idiocy, insanity and an unspeakable physical degeneration. When to this is added the moral corruption and the degradation of womanhood to gratify the greed and passions of men to which it gives rise, it becomes the plain duty of all citizens to do their utmost to suppress it.

The committee believes that the social evil can be suppressed in its worst phases. It may not be possible to entirely abolish prostitution for generations. Perhaps only the slow process of moral education can do that. But it is possible to abolish its flagrant manifestation. An end

can be put to the *commercialized aspect* of prostitution, and its association with the sale of liquor; and thus prostitution itself, in the absence of the abnormal encouragement which it now receives, may be materially reduced. But this can be done only by an awakened public conscience that is unremitting in its vigilant efforts.

The committee feels that the public conscience of Syracuse needs only a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts as they are, such as this report contains, to awaken it to an insistent rebellion against the social evil in all its phases.

The work of this committee is the logical outcome of certain preceding events in the recent history of Syracuse. In February, 1911, The Syracuse Society for the Prevention of Social Diseases issued statistics of the venereal diseases in Syracuse. The statistics showed the startling prevalence of these diseases. In the autumn of the same year, a Social Survey of the city was made, and a "Know Your City Week" held. It was felt by many at the time that a moral survey of the city was needed to complete the work. With this thought in mind, the Ministers' Association of the city, on March 25th, 1912, authorized the appointment of a committee to make such moral survey. This committee, recognizing the importance of the work it had undertaken, and that it called for as broad a representation of the best citizenship as it was possible to secure, added fourteen laymen and women to its membership. In June, 1912, this enlarged committee called in the aid of the American Vigilance Association, and immediately began the survey.

A word as to the American Vigilance Association: The investigation of the social evil in Chicago by a commission appointed by the mayor, and the publication of its report (similar in form to that here presented) disclosed the fact that the social evil is a huge, loosely organized, but none the less efficient, national *business* for the encouragement of prostitution and the merciless exploiting of men and women for profit. In other words it is commercialized vice. One result of this discovery was the formation of the American Vigilance Association. This Association thus describes its method and purpose: "Accuracy of statement is necessary as a basis for the study of causes, methods of prevention, and law enforcement. The American Vigilance Association urges a truthful, unsensational study and presentation of conditions, and a normal attitude toward the problem as a whole. The purpose of this Association shall be to suppress and prevent commercialized vice, and to promote the highest standard of public and private morals. To accomplish this purpose, the Association shall strive for the constant, persistent and absolute repression of prostitution, and the passage and enforcement of

laws for the rescue and protection of girls and women; for the promotion of knowledge of the social evil, its effects and results; and for the circulation of the best literature regarding it." The officers of the Association are President, David Starr Jordan; Vice-Presidents, His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Very Reverend Dean Walter T. Sumner, and Dr. Charles W. Eliot; Treasurer, Charles H. Hutchinson; Executive Secretary and General Counsel, Clifford G. Roe. Jane Addams is a member of the Executive Board.

The field work of this Syracuse Survey was done by five investigators, men and women, of the American Vigilance Association. These are men and women of integrity, in whom the committee has full confidence. The affidavits of these investigators (for the committee has in its possession affidavits covering every statement in this report) were embodied by the American Vigilance Association in a report to this committee. This report was, in turn, edited by this committee, and is herewith published. The edited report has also been submitted to a group of more than fifty citizens for their approval; and they have signed it as witnessing their conviction that its publication would be a public service, and would constitute a basis for permanent constructive efforts towards improving the moral condition of Syracuse.

Thus it will be seen that this moral survey of Syracuse is not merely a local matter, but is part of a great national movement for the repression of prostitution with its burdensome cost in money and human souls, its corroding diseases, and its withering demoralization. As a result of these surveys, the economic efficiency and moral character of our nation may be raised to a higher plane than has hitherto been attained.

This report is not published for the purpose of criticising any persons or administration. That the appalling conditions herein described exist in Syracuse is due in part to the indifference of the citizens, and their tacit acquiescence in the existence of commercialized vice, as well as to the laxity of administrations and public officials. When public sentiment insistently demands that the segregated district where prostitution is exploited for gain be abolished it will be abolished, and not until then.

It is not the purpose of this investigation to attack the personal side of the business, but the business itself. This committee is merely an investigating committee, and not a prosecuting committee. The citizens of Syracuse must themselves deal with the conditions herein revealed.

While no special attempt was made to trace the ramifications of commercialized vice to the persons or interests who manage the business and absorb its profits, enough was revealed during the investigation to

suggest where these ramifications culminate. The investigators collected data on this phase of the social evil, parts of which are published in this report, and all of which can be used, if needed, as the starting point for future investigations along these lines.

It has been said above that the third step in combating an evil is the formulating of and putting into practice means for its suppression, and special attention is called to the chapter on "Conclusions and Recommendations" where this phase of the subject is treated. The committee has carefully omitted from the report all names and addresses. These are signified by the letter X and a number following, each name and place being indicated by a specific number. In no case does this number correspond to the street number of the place.

With this foreword the committee places its report in the hands of the citizens of Syracuse. No words of ours can add to the sinister significance of the facts herein recorded. The committee is convinced that the evils they reveal can be remedied; and that the moral integrity of our citizens may be relied upon to impel them to unite in a determined attack on commercialized vice until it is permanently driven from the city. This is a duty we owe not only to the young men and women of Syracuse, but to the young men and women of the whole of central New York, who, as the report shows, furnish the steady supply of human material necessary to maintain this evil business.

What Des Moines Has Done to Reduce Prostitution

"CITY OF DES MOINES

"Department of Public Affairs

"Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1912.

"Mr. Louis M. Quitman, Secy.,

"Chicago Protective League for Women,

"108 West Twenty-second Street,

"Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir:

"I have your inquiry of Oct. 31 with reference to the result of the abolition of the segregated vice district in the City of Des Moines. The inferences in your inquiry are quite incorrect. Our experience leads us to several very determined conclusions; first, that segregation is a delusion in that it was never known to segregate; second, that vice cannot be driven out by manifesto, but takes an honest, conscientious, vigilant administration of the law against prostitution; and finally, that by such an administration, conditions can be wonderfully changed.

"Somewhat over a year ago, during, and just before and after, our State Fair, we put the question of investigating and making a census of moral conditions with reference to the social evil in the city into the hands of one of our most trusted officers, one, too, who had been in the service during the time of the segregated district, and also ever since the abolition of that district. His report to me was that there were under the old regime about three hundred professional prostitutes in Des Moines. Of this number, about one hundred and fifty were in the segregated district and about one hundred and fifty were scattered all about the city, conducting their business under the cloak of one disguise or another. At the time of his report there were altogether, as nearly as he could estimate, about seventy-five professional abandoned women in Des Moines. This, too, was at the time when we have our worst trouble owing to the influx of women along with the great crowds attending the State Fair.

"At the present time, conditions are much better than at the time of this report. It will be noted that the results of his investigation show that so far from our present policy, simply scattering the vice as you suggest, and as is commonly suggested, by the opponents of our method, that there are altogether in Des Moines now less than half as many abandoned women as we formerly had in the segregated district alone, and that we then had twice as many abandoned women scattered at random throughout the city as we now have in the entire city. Our policy has not only removed a very large per cent of the evil, but it has at the same time removed the entire effrontery of it.

"Other important considerations are the fact that it has rid the community of a class of criminals and hangers-on that are always attendant upon this vice; that it has removed the temptation always flaunted in the face of our young men under the old system; and that at least, so far as Des Moines is concerned, it no longer makes us a party to the annual offering up of some scores of our young girls upon the altar of lust.

"Finally, and quite to the discomfiture of those theorists who hold that a system of prostitution is necessary to protect chaste women against rape, the abolition of the segregated district has not in the least endangered the virtue of the rest of womankind in our city.

"I shall be glad to give you any further information that may be of assistance to you in your fight against vice.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) JAS. R. HANNA,

"Mayor."

THE SOCIAL EVIL IN SYRACUSE

This investigation of the social evil was made during June, July and August, 1912, eleven days in the autumn, including State Fair week, and three days in November.

The entire city was not covered, the attempt being rather to make a thorough investigation of as many places as time permitted. Undoubtedly there are other immoral resorts than those covered by this report, but the places herein described we know were in existence and doing business at the time of this investigation.

The investigation of the summer dealt with actual conditions; that of the autumn more particularly with the sources of supply, and the origin, lives and revenue of the girls practicing prostitution in Syracuse.

The report of the expert investigators affords a minimum basis for estimating the amount of business in vice done regularly and continuously in the city. It affords a *minimum* basis because during June, July and August the demand for prostitution is less than other seasons of the year. For example, commercial travel falls off during these months, and many residents are away on vacations. As a result many of the girls are out of town. Thus Madame X1 had only one girl in her house during one of the visits of the investigator. She usually has three.

The totals of the investigations are, therefore, not only lower than the actual figures because no attempt was made to include every place in the city, but also because the numbers observed in the places investigated were smaller than at other seasons of the year. The report is, therefore, an under estimate of actual conditions.

Syracuse has a distinct vice district. Much of it is centered in certain blocks of houses of prostitution on Washington St., certain hotels concentrated within a few blocks and furnished rooms within a narrow radius of the so-called common center of the city.

One highly concentrated district, much of it within a half mile radius, with the Soldiers' Monument for the center of the circle, is used for houses of prostitution, disorderly hotels and saloons, furnished rooms and tenements, and for street walking.

These centrally located streets are used at all hours of the day and night by numerous women open to the approaches of men, and solicitations for prostitution by both men and women are frequent.

This vice section is situated at the very heart of the city, in the midst of hotel, business, theatre and shopping district. Business men, school

children, young men and women, wives and mothers shopping or marketing are compelled to pass houses, hotels and saloons and apartment houses devoted to commercialized vice, and to see and be jostled by men and women living on prostitution.

Nor is this all. In three consecutive blocks on East Washington St. there are eighteen houses of prostitution. Along this street the New York Central trains pass slowly. The character of this street is well known to traveling men. The conditions are visible from the car windows. Thus the street is a lure to the visiting man. He locates the Red Light District before he alights at the depot. Indeed the train has carried him, as in a "sight seeing car" through the very heart of the city's most vicious life. The city flaunts her vice in the face of every visitor.

For convincing testimony of the evils of this condition, see affidavit of one of the investigators who revisited the city during the Convention of Older Boys held in Syracuse, November 29th-December 1st, 1912, page 29.

Through whatever of growth, uplift, beautification and betterment Syracuse has passed, this segregated district of immorality at the civic heart of the city has remained impregnable. Citizens have come and gone, families have died out, industries have risen and fallen, but the madames of Syracuse have endured. Their houses of prostitution—dens of disease and living death—and the sporting hotels and saloons by their side are seemingly as steadfast as the Rock of Gibraltar. Shall it always be so?

THE AMERICAN VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

"After six years' experience as a prosecutor of those who buy and sell women, I have learned that the question is one of supply and demand. There must be women and girls to fill the supply and there must be men to create the demand.

"Now, the question is, how shall we reduce this supply and demand? This brings us to the question of segregation or dispersion.

"Segregation creates a neglect on the part of the public. It fosters a 'don't care' spirit toward the question, while scattering incites the public to action, puts the public on its guard.

"This 'don't care' spirit on the part of the public allows the vice interests to overstimulate the demand and establish ways of recruiting the supply by most obnoxious methods. This recruiting has given rise to the awful white slavery of to-day.

"It is argued that repression and closing of segregated districts scatter the prostitutes into residence sections. This argument assumes that public officers and private agencies will cease their activities after dispersion of the prostitutes. The public officers if they do their duty in one case will do it in the other. And also people in residence districts will be awakened to their duty by dispersion. Many people live near the segregated districts: why should these people be singled out as victims of unwholesome neighbors? It is argued that it will be more difficult for the police to locate and drive out prostitutes in residence districts. Every patrolman on his beat knows the character of every flat and house in his district, or should know.

"But, if these people are more difficult to find, then the demand is minimized and likewise the supply.

"Why do business houses of the same trade congregate in the same streets and localities? Because by so doing trade is made easier and all are benefited. It stimulates trade and increases the business. Just so with a segregated district with blocks of vice resorts."

CLIFFORD G. ROE.

CHAPTER I

The Segregated District of Syracuse

1. HOUSES OF ILL-FAME

During this investigation twenty-seven parlor houses of prostitution, commonly known as houses of ill-fame, were found within the segregated district. Each of these houses is conducted by a "madame." The investigators visited twenty-three of these houses. They actually saw and counted one hundred and nineteen inmates in twenty-two of the houses, and estimated the total number in the twenty-three houses investigated to be one hundred and fifty-six.

The houses are readily recognized. Some of them have red lamps under their push buttons on the stoop. Others have red lights in the hall.

The rooms on the ground floor are used as reception rooms, and in some houses there is one room used as a dance hall. In each house there is an automatic piano. Liquor is sold freely. The maids who serve the drinks are generally colored. The price is \$1.00 per bottle for beer, and as high as \$5.00 per bottle for wine. In a few of the houses the madame herself serves the drinks. The average estimated age of the prostitutes is 20 years. They receive half of what they make. The other half goes to the madame. In addition the inmate pays a weekly board to the madame of \$7.00 to \$10.00. In many of the houses the inmates wear kimono. In a few, they receive in evening dress.

The price of prostitution in houses in Syracuse is set at a low figure. In over half the houses it is \$1.00. The price rises to \$2.00 to "easy" strangers, and to almost all visitors during special seasons, such as Fair Week and Convention Week. One house charges \$5.00, and one charges \$3.00 and \$5.00. Perversion was found in fifteen houses. This is generally performed by one of the inmates, who is a better money getter than the other girls.

Boys from ten to fifteen years of age are often employed in the parlor houses in such work as polishing the railings and banisters, delivering newspapers, and doing odd chores. At X3 house of prostitution one of the investigators saw a twelve year old boy at work polishing

a brass railing, while at the same time a girl partially clad was close at hand.

Receipts from the Business of Prostitution in the Segregated District

As before stated, twenty-seven parlor houses were found within the segregated district of Syracuse alone. One hundred and nineteen inmates were actually counted in twenty-two of these houses, and the investigators estimated that in the twenty-three houses visited there were 156 inmates. Thus there were five to six inmates actually counted and seven estimated per house. These figures are *ultra-conservative*. On the basis of the five to six per house ($5\frac{1}{2}$), the twenty-seven houses would contain approximately 150 inmates counted, and 190 estimated.

What, upon this basis, are the probable receipts from the business of prostitution in the houses of the segregated district?

In following out this inquiry, the investigators secured an account book which shows the daily earnings of an inmate of one of the houses during a period of six months. This is the account book of girl X39, an inmate of a dollar house of prostitution. (See Appendix No. 1.)

The figures in this book give a very accurate idea of the earnings of the inmates, and as the madames receive half of these earnings as their share, it is possible to arrive at the probable yearly receipts in these twenty-seven houses during a period of one year.

It must be remembered that these figures represent only the amounts received by the madames from the sale of the inmates' bodies, and give no idea as to how much extra money the madames take in from the sale of liquor, beer and champagne. It would be safe to say that the profits from the sale of liquor at exorbitant prices are probably as great as from the sale of the bodies of the unfortunate women. Nor is there included in this estimate the madames' profits from board, the sale of clothing, jewelry, cosmetics—in fact on everything the inmates buy.

This account book shows the gross earnings of girl X39, an inmate of a dollar house of prostitution, to have been \$1,962.50 for six months. At this rate her yearly earnings would be \$3,925.00. Incidentally, this means that X39 "served" men over 3,900 times during the year. It may be claimed, and perhaps justly, that X39 is an exceptional girl, and this must be taken into account. On the other hand it is to be noted that this is a dollar house, while in many houses the charge is from two to five dollars, and even higher, especially for perversion, which is common in the parlor houses.

Taking girl X39's gross yearly earnings (\$3,925.00) as the basis, the 150 inmates actually counted gives a total of \$588,750 as the yearly

earnings of the inmates of the twenty-seven parlor houses of prostitution in the segregated district, or a yearly business for each house of \$21,805.55. Of this total amount, one half, or \$294,375, goes to the twenty-seven madames—a return of \$10,902.77 per annum for each madame from the sale of the inmates' bodies alone. The madames' profits, however, are greatly increased through the sale of liquor, commission on articles sold to inmates at exorbitant prices, inmates' board, and overcharge for medical attendance.

Applying these figures of yearly earnings to the *estimated* number of inmates (190), gives a total of \$745,750 as the annual receipts from the sale of the bodies of the inmates of the parlor houses of prostitution in the segregated district of Syracuse alone.

This estimate, showing an annual gross income of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars, reveals the appalling magnitude of the business of prostitution in the parlor houses of Syracuse.

*Illustrative Cases**

June 29, 9:30 p. m., Aug. 6, 10 p. m., X4 House, Madame X5

The price of prostitution is \$5.00 and for perversion \$10.00. Beer sells at \$2.00 and wine at \$5.00. Six inmates were counted, and eight to ten estimated. They wear evening dress, and receive half the amount paid by the man. They pay \$10.00 a week board.

Aug. 1, 2 p. m., X6 House, Madame X1

The inmates wear kimono. The price is \$2.00 for prostitution and \$5.00 for perversion. The madame offers to sell out the business and house, of which she is the owner, for \$30,000.

*In an address before a committee of nine of the Chicago City Council appointed to consider Segregation and Commercialized Vice, Miss Kate Adams, at that time Secretary to the Police Commissioner, thus describes her visit to a segregated district of vice in Chicago:

"I determined to study conditions at first hand, and in December, 1909, I paid my first visit to the South Side vice district. The horrors of that afternoon are burned into my memory, and can never be effaced. I shudder when I think of God looking down on these sights, knowing that we as a city are responsible for them. There were the very young girls brazening their way through the situation; the prematurely old, faded ones nearing the span of seven years allotted them in this life, their presence tolerated, but they barely able to earn their bread and butter; the dope fiends listlessly lying back on plush-covered couches, seeking a moment's oblivion from their surroundings. The hearts of many of these girls were aching because of what they had lost, as I afterwards discovered when talking with them individually."

This house is a way-station for girls coming and going. Madame X1 apparently does a traffic in girls.

July 26, 11 p. m., X7 House, Madame X8.

Four inmates counted and six estimated. The price of a girl is \$1.00, of which she receives half. The dress is a kimona.

The following are reports of certain of the houses, given in the investigator's own words:

"Visited Madame X9's parlor house, X10. Met there a girl I know. She introduced me to the madame as 'one of the boys.' I stated my errand to Syracuse—to open a house, if possible, as New York is now so 'tight.' She discouraged me by informing me that 'they' will not stand for Jews,* that the minute a Jew opens up they get to Citizen X11, who gets to Official X12 and has them driven from the town. I explained to her that my 'woman' is a Gentile and that I wouldn't mix in.

"She then said, 'You can't mix in, "they" wouldn't let men mix in nohow.'

"She told me to try and 'get to' Official X13 and talk to him about it. She freely discussed her business and said she read in the papers that New York protection was \$600 a month. It hardly costs her that much a whole year she said. Neither she, nor anyone else in Syracuse could pay that much because 'the money isn't here.' Her girls average \$20 a week for 'themselves.' The girls buy all of their 'house stuff' of her. One girl had on a velvet-like wrapper for which she paid the madame \$36. I don't think the wrapper cost more than \$12. The house physician visits once a week and gets \$1 from each girl he examines. His attendance is compulsory. The madame sells drinks, to the patrons a very thin wine glass of beer, and to the inmates a small glass of soda, for which she charges \$1. The house is well-furnished and clean. She has a player piano, which she 'shuts up' at 12 p. m.

"At House X14, Madame X15 was sitting in her doorway in a semi-nude condition and solicited me.

"On September 6th, I visited Madame X16's, a \$3 and \$5 house (X17) (creole). After buying a round of drinks and a pack of Pall Malls for an inmate, I succeeded in getting some information from her. She is 18 years old, and comes from Rochester. She claims to have been ruined at the age of 14 years by a 'big man' in Rochester. Her earnings are about \$25 a week, none of the girls earning more.† She has no

*This investigator was Jewish.

†This \$25.00 is the inmate's share of her total earnings. The madame receives the same amount in addition to board, making the inmate's total earnings approximately \$60.00. This is true in every case where the girl speaks of what she makes or earns.

lover. Asked what she does with the money she earns, she said she put it on her back. The madame buys all her clothes and some of the other girls'. While talking to her she freely snuffed cocaine. The madame then urged me to go upstairs and told me '\$3 "straight" and \$5 "French" (perversion).' I told her I came from New York. She then began to talk of the Rosenthal affair, the raids in the parlor houses, etc. She hates New York because 'you've got to submit to the police there.'

"In Syracuse it's different," she said, 'if it wasn't for Official X13, Syracuse wouldn't be on the map.' I told her that I had heard that the New York housekeepers made fortunes in the last one and one-half years; she said she is satisfied with what she makes; that she need not be afraid of anybody and doesn't have to worry about any raids. She has the 'best' people in town for patrons and wouldn't cater to the 'riff-raff.'

"I next visited Madame X18's, House X19. An inmate was willing to talk. I spoke to her in Yiddish. She said she came from ———, is 19 years old, and has been two years in 'the business.' She said business was bad, that she used to make in Albany twice as much, and that she expected to stay only over the fair. She has been here seven weeks and never earned over \$20, and at that she 'done well,' as some of the other girls earn only \$10 and \$15 per week. She said there was too much competition for a small town. She has been in two other houses since she came here and didn't 'make out' any better than she does here.

"September 7th, I visited House X19, Madame X20's, a \$1 house. (Price raised to \$2 for the Fair.) Met there a young girl, formerly an inmate of House X37, New York City. She came here two weeks ago when the houses in New York closed. She introduced me to Madame X20. I told the madame I was looking for an opportunity to open a house, and she promptly informed me that I was 'wasting time,' that New York people are not wanted and I should just try it. She then asked me if I had seen Official X13 about it or intended to. I pretended not to know and asked her to 'put me wise.' She then told me to try and connect with Official X13. 'But it's no use,' she said, she couldn't think of introducing me to him. The doctor's exhibit, attached to house card belongs to the girl from a New York house. This girl informed me that in the two weeks she has been in this house she earned \$43, less than she earned in Big X38's house in New York in a week. The best money maker in the house, a perverter, makes only \$35 at the most. Other girls make as low as \$10 and \$12 a week. They don't care, however, as most of them have no cadets, according to this girl.

"September 9th, I visited Madame X21, House X22. The madame sold two chemises to two girls for \$8.50 apiece. The chemises can be

bought in any store for \$3. I found here two New York girls who came to Syracuse two weeks ago. They would not have come if New York was 'open.' Business is 'rotten' here they said. Girl X68 'made only \$18 over my board' during the week.

"'Why, the highest number Saturday night was fourteen checks,' she said. 'X185 made \$21 over her board last week, which was supposed to have been a good week with the convention crowd here.'

"September 10th, a cadet brought me to Madame X26's, House X27, to see if she couldn't 'fix me up.' Madame X26 was in a very receptive mood and laid bare secrets of the Syracuse tenderloin. She informed me that I would have to get to Citizen X28 for he is the only man to see now, if that is possible for a new comer.

"The madame, discussing New York, said, 'I bet I got as much left out of my 400 men a week as any New York house.' I prompted that remark by telling her how good the houses were working in New York before 'we' were closed. She claims she has the 'best working house' on the block.

"Her receipts are about \$400, but during this, the Fair Week, she, like every other madame, raised the price to \$2, but only to strangers. She can clear her \$200 a week, she said. She is not 'hoggish' and treats the girls well, feeds them well, and does not overcharge for wearing apparel. 'I was a "boarder" myself and know what it means,' she said.

"On September 11th I visited Madame X26's house again. I asked her whether she would consider a partner. She 'might' but not for the next few weeks to come, or until after the Democratic Convention. She told me to 'go easy' as I shouldn't get burned. 'This is not New York, you know, where any fool can open a joint as long as he's got the money.'

"September 8th, I visited Madame X8's parlor house X7. Two of the inmates came up from New York a couple of weeks ago. They will leave for the West, however, after the Fair, as there is no money here. The best they can make here is \$20 a week, and the madame is trying to 'bleed' them into the bargain.

"I visited Madame X32's, House X33. Found there a Sixth Ave. girl, who promptly introduced me to the madame (who had just come in from her doorway in a semi-nude condition) as 'one of the boys' from New York. Of course the New York scandal was the topic. Madame X32 couldn't think of running a house in New York with such big rents, protection, etc. 'Here in Syracuse it's a lot different. You don't do the business that you do in New York, that's true, but you've got as much left. If I have 300 men a week and sell a few drinks, I've got my \$125

to \$150 a week. I get it nice and quiet and don't have to be afraid of anybody.'"

*Analysis of the Account Book of Girl X39, Inmate of a Dollar House of Prostitution, Showing how the Inmates are Kept in Debt to the Madames, their Earnings, Expenditures, etc.**

The account book of Girl X39 (See Appendix No. 1), an inmate of a dollar house of prostitution, shows that she began the year 1912 \$96 in debt to the Madame X26. These accounts show how this debt was increased to \$109.50 on January 2d by the purchase of a ring through the madame. The daily earnings of the inmate—half of the total daily earnings made by her, with the exception of Sunday, when board is deducted—are applied to reduce this debt each day, while expenses incurred and articles purchased through the madame increase it. On January 13th, this inmate owed the Madame \$135.18 (the greatest amount owed during the six months). This debt she gradually reduced, through applying her total share of the earnings, to \$78.01 on January 28th, when she bought a ring from the madame for \$25. The debt was again reduced gradually to \$1.16 on February 24th, when another \$25 ring was sold to this inmate by the madame. On March 18th, business being exceptionally good this month, the inmate had not only entirely reduced the debt but carried a balance due her from the madame of \$25.74. This figure, the highwater mark of her credit during these six months, was unendurable, for on the next day a \$37.50 suit and later other articles for the new spring outfit, probably suggested by the madame, put the inmate well in debt again. On March 25th her debt stood at \$33.89.

Further study of the figures shows that the madame sold the inmate clothes on April 11th, putting her \$65.89 in debt. This was reduced to \$41.64 on April 22, when the madame sold the girl a ring for \$30 and a coat for \$15, bringing the debt to \$86.64. A new dress on the 24th raised the debt to \$92.64. On May 9th the girl owed \$107.99, which was

*"Once enticed into a house their street clothes are taken from them, and they are supplied instead with short dresses or flimsy finery in which they cannot appear on the streets. These garments, and the jewelry with which they are provided, are charged to them at exorbitant rates, and they are told—and believe—that they cannot leave the house until these things are paid for. When, however, the money is raised to pay for these clothes and jewelry, the victim finds that by some means or another a heavier debt has been charged to her. . . . Intimidated by threats and ill treatment, conscious of her degradation, she in time accepts the conditions and continues a life of vice."

DR. O. EDWARD JANNEY.

gradually reduced until June 5th. On June 22d, the inmate had \$1.51 due her from the madame. Heavy purchases followed and the month and period ended June 30th with the girl \$31.49 in debt to the madame.

This account book of X39's states that she came to Madame X26's house of prostitution on August 18th, 1911. During the remainder of August her total earnings as given were \$137, during September \$223, October \$357, November \$300, December \$320. These figures substantiate the statement that prostitution as a business, especially in parlor houses, flourishes best through the winter, and that earnings fall off during the hot weather of the summer months.

The classification of expenses of this inmate shows that almost one-third of her share of earnings goes for various articles of dress, and about one-fourth for jewelry. Doctor bills constitute a regularly occurring item of importance. It appears that money and various articles are often sent "home." During four out of the six months, the girl's expenses (incurred through the madame) *exceeded her earnings*.

The total earnings of X39 from January 1st to June 30th, 1912, were \$1,962.50. The madame received half of this, or \$981.25 and the inmate \$908.75, according to her figures after deducting the board. During these six months the girl worked 165 days and laid off seventeen days. Her average total earnings for a working day were \$11.90, or at the rate of \$83.30 per week. For a year at this rate her total earnings for herself and the madame would amount to \$4,331.60. As this was a \$1 house of prostitution, this inmate is shown to have served approximately twelve men each day. Dividing the total receipts between the madame and herself, each would receive \$2,165.80. The madame would make this amount clear, while board is deducted from the inmate's earnings before she is credited with her share. Besides her profits from the sale of the inmate's body, the madame also receives substantial commissions on the majority of the inmate's purchases, at exorbitant prices, of clothes, jewelry, doctor's expenses, etc. From this it appears that the inmate's real purchasing power received from her earnings, dwindles to a third or nearly a quarter of her gross receipts, while the madame is enriched accordingly.

2. PROCURERS, ETC.*

The report of the Chicago Vice Commission thus describes the "cadet":† "He is the lowest specimen of humanity, and whenever apprehended should be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law. The 'cadet' is usually a young man, averaging from eighteen to twenty-five years, who has secured a girl or staff of girls, and lives upon their earnings. His occupation is professional seduction. He is the agent through whom business is directed towards his own woman or the house for which she works. In many cases he is the lover or 'sweetheart' of the girl, and by some power so attaches her to himself that she will never betray him, no matter if he has beaten and abused her. This strange paradox often prevents justice being meted out to this outcast from society, for in many cases he can only be convicted on her testimony."

Facts secured during the investigation suggest that procurers and cadets in Syracuse do not make as much money from their women as do those in some other cities. In the first place, the amount of money made by the inmates of houses of prostitution is smaller than in larger communities. Besides this, the money the girls make is largely taken away from them in board, rentals, and excessive prices for dress goods, jewelry, millinery and toilet articles, etc. Therefore, there is not much surplus left for the cadet and they are a starved lot for the most part.

The following are illustrative cases of cadets reported by the investigators:

"Cadet X40 lives off and with a woman named X186 on Grape St. I told him my girl was coming on, and he said that he would let us

*"The traffic in girls simply means the procuring of girls for immoral lives. That life of open shame, of public prostitution, is so naturally abhorrent to nearly every girl that none go into it except in one of two ways; either they gravitate into it, or they are tricked or trapped into it. Very few young, unmarried girls walk into a house of shame and say, 'Here I am; I want to be a prostitute.' Therefore the number of girls going voluntarily into this life is far too small to meet the demand; hence the necessity of tricking into the life large numbers of girls who would not come willingly. A resort owner in the vice district of Chicago admitted under oath to United States District Attorney Sims that it had cost the 'houses' of the vicinity thirty thousand dollars in one year to hire procurers to get girls."

CLIFFORD G. ROE.

†The term "cadet" is now generally used in place of male "procurer" or "pimp."

have a room with him but the 'cops' would kick. I understand that he has lived here for five years, and has never worked."

Cadet X42, a waiter in the X43 Cafe, told the investigator that he brought his girl, X187, from Buffalo, but that she is diseased and had infected him. Therefore he left her. "She could hardly walk," he said, "so what was the use of living with her, when she could not bring in any dough."

Cadet X44 is 19 years of age. His father had him arrested and proposed to send him away. He promised to be good, however, and his father relented and got him a position. He ran away that same night, came back the next day, and married a prostitute from house X45. She has consumption.

The following reports of two investigators detail their experience with Cadet X25. This is a typical case:

"September 9th, while with Miss —— (an investigator) I met the cadet, X25. He had asked me the other day to get my girl (represented by Miss ——) to educate his girl. He told Miss —— that his girl went to work at X46 store and that he cannot get her to do 'business.' He also told me that he is the first fellow she has done 'business' with."

Of this conversation with X25, Miss —— reports, "Cadet X25 approached us. He said, 'My girl is getting too lazy. I educated her up to the point of making money, but she ain't got the nerve. You see, she was raised in a convent in X47, N. J. (her birthplace), for seven years.' Cadet X25 'picked her up' six months ago. 'I know what a girl can make,' he said, 'I have four, but this is a dead one. I brought her here and then she wanted to go home. I put up forty dollars, sent her here, and she has not made it. That's what has me broke. When she's fixed up, nothing on Sixth Ave. or Broadway has anything on her. I told her she must make her expenses, so she went to work at X46's store (next door to where he is employed). 'Can you imagine anyone wanting to work like that?'"

September 12th. "I gave X25 five dollars through Miss —— . I requested her to give him this to get better acquainted with him. Later in the evening I met him with his girl. She looked no older than eighteen at the most. X25 introduced me to a man named X48 from New York. X48 is here for the Democratic Convention. He promised to make proper connections for me through X25 if I was safe, which X25 guaranteed. But to come back to X25's 'kid'—there he stood, the poor little girl alongside of him, trying to persuade her to go into a house. I am sure that he will convince her that it will be the only way to 'get a front and a little change.'"

3. THE SEGREGATED DISTRICT A MENACE TO YOUTH*

Below is the copy of the affidavit of an investigator who visited the city at the time of the conference of Older Boys, November 29th, 1912.

———, living at ———, New York, N. Y., being duly sworn, deposes and says, to wit:

"While going to Syracuse on the 8:30 a. m. Empire State Express, about 200 boys were also on their way to attend some sort of conference. As the train entered Syracuse, and went through E. Washington St., where the disorderly houses are located on both sides of the street, these boys were running from one side of the car to the other, pointing out to one another the disorderly houses, and passing remarks which prompted the conductor to order them to be quiet. They rah-rahed the conductor out of the car.

About 10:30 p. m. I saw seventeen boys with arm bands initialed ——— stand in a cluster round the City Hall. They were singing some college song, and creating quite a disturbance. They then separated in groups of three and four, and entered the district. Each one of these groups entered different houses. I followed one particularly noisy group into Madame X20's house, on E. Washington St. I had known Madame X20, having made her acquaintance on a prior visit to Syracuse. I

*"While a hardened prostitute, perhaps, cannot be reformed, still when you had your segregated district where everybody knew where it was, it took your young boys out of the colleges in the city. They would say, 'Boys, come on; let us go down to Whitechapel.' A young boy comes in from the country and does not believe in that sort of thing; he resists the first time. They say, 'You are a sissy; you will get used to this after a while.' He may have the invitation made to him several times, but unless he is a young man of unusual moral character, if he thinks he can go down to the district, and there is a certificate that he can go down there in safety to himself as far as physical conditions are concerned, and he knows that he may go down there without any molestation by police officers and without being found out, the chances are pretty good that unless he is an unusual young man that he will go. But if he lives in Des Moines now and sees in the paper where Chief Jenney raids this district, and where a young man (perhaps the son of some prominent man, a reckless libertine) is treated the same as the unfortunate outcast, this young man will not start like that, and you are saving the young recruits. If you don't reform the hardened libertine and prostitute, you do prevent the young man and the young girl from starting in the business. And that young man is worth the whole fight that we are making."

GEORGE COSSON, Attorney-General of Iowa.

asked her how she liked that noisy crowd. She said, 'It's good trade, but it is a rough bunch.' She then pointed to a girl, who she said was so busy during the week the university opened that she was laid up for two weeks. The boys were dancing and carrying on like lunatics. Some of them looked to be not more than seventeen years old.

"I also visited Madame X26's house, E. Washington St., X31's, E. Washington St., and X251's, E. Washington St. I saw no patrons there whom I could say were college boys. Madame X132 told me she had quite a few friends calling on her from these boys. Madame X8 said that while she has the trade she is not very anxious for it, as they are a nuisance.

"In company with a gambler named X188, who keeps a gambling house, I visited the X117 Hotel. There I was introduced to Mrs. X189. I am supposed to buy this place, and the madame readily explained the workings of the hotel. She said, 'Now, last night this piano (pointing to a self-playing piano) earned eleven dollars; two rooms with two girls brought me twenty-six dollars, all from these boys who reached here for some sort of a meeting they are holding. There was an awful racket here, and I was glad when they left.'"

4. "HIGHER UP"*

While it was not the purpose of this investigation to demonstrate the intimate relationship, if any, between persons claiming to exercise power through the so-called political machine and the segregated vice district of the city, the investigators met many intimations that such a relationship actually exists. The investigators report that in their opinion the organization of the underworld in Syracuse is highly concentrated in a few hands.

This is a field where it is of the utmost importance to get at the facts. And as it is always excessively difficult, and often impossible, to secure specific evidence except through the power to subpoena and examine witnesses, it seems necessary to confine our treatment of this subject to a recommendation for an official investigation which shall unearth the facts.

*"If the public officials of the various cities throughout the country will entirely eliminate blackmailing and grafting upon the female keepers of houses of prostitution, and rid their communities of those despicable human beings known as 'white-slavers,' of the male sex, it would be difficult to find houses of this character."

DETECTIVE WILLIAM J. BURNS.

"There is not enough depravity in human nature to keep alive this very large business (commercialized vice). The immorality of women and the brutishness of men have to be persuaded, coaxed and constantly stimulated to keep the social evil in its present state of business prosperity."

GENERAL BINGHAM, former Police Commissioner of New York.

"To the civilized man the ready presence of ideas which exhibit sexual desire is of distinct import. The moral freedom of the individual, and the decision whether, under certain circumstances, excesses and even crimes be committed or not, depend, on the one hand, on the strength of the instinctive impulses and the accompanying organic sensations, and on the other on the power of the inhibitory ideas.

"The exciting and inhibitory powers are variable quantities. For instance, over-indulgence in alcohol is very fatal in this respect, since it awakens and increases sexual desire, while at the same time it weakens moral resistance."

PROF. VON KRAFFT-EBING, M. D.

CHAPTER II

Hotels and Saloons and the Social Evil

1. HOTELS

Thirty-two disorderly hotels were counted and investigated. The girls who take the men to the hotels accosted the investigators on the street, in the rear rooms of saloons and in hotel grills. The price of the hotel rooms are \$1 and \$2. In several of the hotels no registration is necessary. During the summer investigation four such hotels were found, where the couples could enter and proceed upstairs with no delay, no publicity and no registration. The girls using these hotels charge \$1 and \$2.

The worst feature of these disorderly hotels is their wine rooms which are screened off as separated rooms. In certain of the places a bedroom is assigned to drink in and no extra charge for its use unless slept in. Such is the X79 Hotel. Some of the hotels are fairly clean, but most are dirty, and the rooms are used by different couples time and time again without changing the linen. In the X80 Hotel, two couples can simultaneously use the same room. The excellent external appearance of the hotels, their noisy, well-lighted, wide-open character, making for ease of access, the wine rooms and the bedrooms close to each other, make sexual vice safe and easy for both the man and the woman. The hotel looks inviting to the semi-innocent but ripe girl who goes "just for a drink." All the machinery for vice is there ready in smooth working order—the bedroom close at hand, the absence of publicity, the effects of the liquor, the urging applied at the right moment. These hotels are perhaps the most blatant as well as one of the most insidious features of the social evil in Syracuse. With them must be grouped in this characterization certain of the saloons, which conduct rooms overhead, where there are the same opportunities for immorality without inconvenience, and with perfect security from observation.

Here is an instance of how this hotel system wrecks a girl, and takes her over from an honest life into the life of a professional prostitute in a house:

A prostitute in X22, a parlor house of prostitution, said that she lived in Syracuse with a sister previous to entering the house. Some trouble came up and she left her sister's place without any money. She

said she had been going out with different fellows, but was too proud to ask for money. She went with a fellow to X80 Hotel and afterwards to X81 Hotel, N. Salina St. She knew a girl at the X180 Hotel newsstand. She met a man there and went to his room in the hotel. This man gave her \$2 in the morning. She lived sometimes like this, sometimes having no place to sleep, as asking for money was distasteful to her. She then went to the disorderly house, having met the madame outside in a friendly way several times before entering.

Illustrative Cases

June 21, 10 p. m., July 23, 9 p. m., August 5, 11 p. m., Hotel X82

This hotel has twenty-five rooms rented for prostitution purposes at \$1. The price of the girls patronizing this hotel is generally \$2. There is a saloon downstairs. Upstairs there are wine rooms, separate rooms and different sections of the main room are screened off. The regular bar prices are charged for drinks. On July 1st one of the investigators counted six couples going in for rooms. On July 7th, at 11:45 p. m., he counted four couples going into rooms in a space of twenty minutes.

July 5, 5:30 p. m., September 5, 7:45 p. m., Hotel X80

The cost of a room is \$1, and the price of a girl is \$2. In the grill of this place our investigators met fast women who, in certain instances, suggested going to some other hotels. At other times, they met fast women in other saloons who suggested coming here for a room.

The investigators found the Hotel X80 to be one of the most popular and notorious rendezvous in Syracuse. The wine room is frequented by young, semi-professional prostitutes, who are developing under the influences there into professional money getters. Girls bring their men to the X80 House from restaurants, saloons and grill rooms. We give the two reports of one of the investigators (a woman), concerning this hotel:

"In company with girls X66, X67 and X68, the three girls whom I met on September 4th at the X83 cafe, I visited this place. The entrance is through the cafe and hall, and a stairway in this passage leads to rooms upstairs. As we entered, a young girl was going upstairs with a drunken man. The man turned to look and the girl used very suggestive language as to his coming on. Found two rooms—the one in front arranged as a dining room, the rear room, connected by a door, used as a drinking room. In it were a piano and a man singer. The singer, who was about 33 years old, sang three vulgar songs accompanied by disgusting movements. He gave every indication of being a degenerate.

There were four unescorted women besides ourselves and three with escorts in the front room where we were ushered. Men kept passing in and out. The rear room was so crowded I was unable to count, and could not see the entire room from where I sat, but had a full view of part of the hallway where they passed in and out. Some of the girls were about 22 to 25 years of age. Some appeared of the type who work during the day. I had no opportunity of speaking to any. I heard one girl at the opposite table make this proposition to the man she was with: 'Leave a dollar to the singer and fifty cents to the waiter and come upstairs with me.' She arranged to stay all night. This man was a visitor wearing badges. He had been buying champagne, and his drinking bill was over \$8 at the table. This is how she came to suggest the amount to be left to waiter and singer from the \$10 bill. I saw them go up the stairway. Another couple were drinking and talking seriously. He said, 'Well, you go fix it up and I will take you up.' He was a stranger. She left the table and in a few minutes returned. They left the room, but were still arguing as to the amount the girl wanted when we passed them in the hallway. The waiter, who attended to us, knew these women with me very well, and said, 'Stick, girls, plenty doing.' These girls invited him to come up when they were fixed up.

September 10th

"Entered Hotel X80 at 11 p. m. and found both rooms crowded. Two men were at the doors to keep the crowd moving, and one was stationed at the foot of the stairway. I passed upstairs to the ladies' room, which is at the extreme end of the hall, and used as a public room for both sexes. I found several of the bedroom doors closed (rooms on either side of the hall). Laughter and profanity were coming from some. When I entered the dining room, men invited me to sit down. This place seems to be patronized by the youngest sporting element. I met three couples entering as I left. None of the girls was twenty years of age, and all were intoxicated. A man standing in the hall, minus a hat and in his shirt sleeves, said, 'Good crowd, dear, come again—sorry you are in a hurry.'

September 5th, Hotel X84

"I met ——, an investigator, by appointment, and at 3:15 p. m. we passed this place. The outside appearance looked suspicious to me, and I suggested that we go in. The Ladies' Entrance is on the side of a saloon. We passed up a stairway, entering a large room, partitioned off with about three-quarter curtains, forming booths. I inquired of a colored woman, who was cleaning, if we could have a room there. She said, 'Sure, the price is \$1.' As we were passing, I found this same

woman attending a switchboard. I inquired, 'Is there any chance of my meeting any men here?' 'Oh yes,' she replied. I learned through girl X66 that you can get in this place almost any time of day or night. 'Most of the girls go there,' said she.

September 5th, X2 Hotel

"I asked Mr. ——— (one of the investigators) to step into this place with me. I inquired for an actor, who had roomed at this place one year ago. I asked concerning transient rooms, saying that Mr. ———, the actor, had suggested this place as being all right. 'You could not have a single room for no price,' the clerk replied. 'I don't mean that way, I mean for a little while,' I said, with a wink. 'Not now, we are filled up,' he answered.

September 7th, 10:30 p. m., 11:25 p. m.

"Women and girls who frequent what is termed the grill here are older and of a different class from those found at hotels X80, X82 and X83 or X85. Most of the men purchase something to eat. I overheard the following conversation between a man and a girl. The man had left the table, but returning stood alongside the girl and said:

"'Can't get anything here tonight. He said to go to the X84 Hotel or up to the next corner to X86's Hotel, which place will we go?'"

"'Let's go X250's place, at the X73 apartments.' Saw them refuse two men who had been drinking too much liquor.

September 6th

"I met Mr. ——— (an investigator), and we strolled along Salina, Clinton and Willow Sts. I asked him to step into the X85 Hotel. We entered the ladies' room, and found two men and two women. As one woman, X87, left the room, I followed and learned the following:

"'You can get a room here if you work it with the bartender. One time this place was fierce, but a new man took it and it changed. X86's Hotel, at the next corner, is all right.'

"I asked her to take me around and show me the town. She agreed. So I left Mr. ———, and she did the same with her friends. We went to the X80 Hotel. She told me that she had been out drinking all the afternoon, and made \$7 from a 'guy.' He gave her \$2 and she stole \$5. He was so drunk, he never knew. They had stayed at the X84 Hotel. At one time she had lived in a \$1 house, on E. Washington St., but the landlady had forced the girls to go the limit (perversion). She left and went to house X45, E. Washington St., for three months, then went away as *child's nurse* for the summer. The X83 Cafe, she said, had been raided twice. They would not have young girls, but the X80 Hotel

took anything. Girls would go upstairs there just for a drink. Young boys go there with only price of room rent. After being at X80 Hotel for about an hour, I suggested that we leave. At Warren St. she met a man whom she knew.

"At the X84 Hotel we were invited to a curtained booth by the clerk. After we were served, the curtains were drawn together. A room was later offered to us for one dollar.

"I also visited the X94 Hotel, one of the worst dives I have ever been in. Colored men and women were in the bar, the women openly and brazenly soliciting."

2. SALOONS

One of the most pernicious sources of immorality is the association of the saloon with prostitution. This evil is rampant in Syracuse. According to the United States Census for 1910, the city has a population of 137,249. There are 383* retail liquor places, or one saloon to every 358 residents. This is an abnormally large relative proportion of saloons to inhabitants, larger than that of New York City, for instance, where there is one saloon to over 500 inhabitants. Des Moines, Ia., has only one saloon to every thousand inhabitants.

The direct result of flooding the community with saloons is that many liquor dealers are forced by over-competition to add immoral conditions to their saloon trade. If they sold liquor in obedience to the law only, they would lose money and become bankrupt. So they open a rear room trade where women drop in to drink and meet men. This, in turn, leads to the opening up of bedrooms overhead. One saloon to every 358 persons means that there is a promiscuous secret drinking between the sexes in many sections of the city. It also means many danger spots, where the social evil is supplied with victims and practitioners. *But little headway can be made against the social evil until the number of saloons is so reduced as to bear some reasonable relation to the normal demand for liquor, and not a demand falsely stimulated by mixing the sexes in secret drinking places.*

In many of the saloons in Syracuse the law is not enforced. This is especially true of the late closing and Sunday closing laws. There are curtained booths, open soliciting at the bar, beckoning from the booths, and entering the rear room of the bar. These rear rooms are used by unescorted women; and open solicitation is common in them. There are also rooms for prostitution over many of the saloons.

The law now on the statute books is adequate to meet much of this crying evil. The licenses of many of the saloons which are now centers of sexual vice could be withdrawn by a fearless enforcement of the law. Thus the number of saloons, now so greatly in excess of the average in other cities of the United States, would be reduced and the saloon keeper would be freed from the necessity, which many of them now feel, of adding prostitution to the sale of liquor in order to make a living.

The investigators made the following reports of conditions in saloons and cafes:

*The number was given in January, 1913, by the Excise Commissioner for Onondaga County. It includes only hotels and saloons within the city limits.

"It is the rule rather than the exception for the saloons to have bedrooms connected with wine rooms, and the bedroom can be had by handing the waiter the price, usually one dollar, and stepping down the hall."

"The X52 cafe is known to all women as a meeting place. On August 3rd, I was solicited by two prostitutes of a State St. flat. They make the X52 cafe their headquarters."

"Fellows and girls from the dance hall and the streets intermingle in the saloons, and go to rooms together. Often a prostitute from one of the parlor houses will ask the girls in the saloon to come and see her. In this way the girls of the street meet working girls and acquaint them with the atmosphere of the parlor houses.

"A case in point is that of girl X91. She first began to go out with a man named X190, who is now running a saloon. Later she went to live with him. In visiting the saloon she became acquainted with most of the madames who came there to drink. The madames have used every possible means to induce this girl to go into a house. X91 herself said that Madame XI offered to buy her a diamond ring. She told me she intended to enter a house, but she met a fellow she liked and went to live with him. She will undoubtedly go into a house when he drops her."

The investigators found thirty-two saloons where disorderly conditions exist. With further investigation this number would undoubtedly be increased. As with all the figures of this report, this number affords a conservative and minimum basis for estimating the extent of the business done in vice. The investigators counted 209 unescorted women in the rear rooms of these saloons. Very frequently the saloon girls take their men to the disorderly hotels, such as X80, X82, X84, X94, X95, X96 and X81. Sometimes they take them to rooms over a saloon, or to furnished rooms where they live. The average room run in connection with a saloon is one dollar. The girls charge one dollar and two dollars. One girl offered herself for fifty cents and another asked five dollars.

Typical Instances

"July 24th, 4 p. m.—The X98 saloon has bedrooms on the second floor opening off the wine room. No registration is required. One investigator saw two unescorted women in the rear room. This place is very dirty and the bedding is not changed. Two men and two women obtained a room co-operatively on July 24th, at 4 p. m., each man paying fifty cents."

"At the X52 cafe I counted eleven unescorted women, thirty-one men and eight couples during my stay on September 4th from 8 to 10:30

p. m. I made the acquaintance of three women who were together. One of them said, in answer to my inquiry for the real sporting cafes, 'This is all right, and these two waiters (referring to the two young men who were serving) are all right. They can put you on to some good things here. We were arrested yesterday for slumming (I knew they meant soliciting, but felt timid with me at first), but were let off with a fine. Everything is pretty close, but there is plenty doing.' Men from the opposite table began sending drinks to our table, so I left. I found more men addressing women than women speaking to men."

"I entered the X52 cafe at 12:10 p. m. on September 10th. There were twenty-three unescorted women present, but they were soon supplied. The women here seem to be in a more advanced state of prostitution than most of those who frequent the X80 hotel. The place is very poorly ventilated, and the smoke is so thick that you can hardly discern those at the lower end of the hall. Many young men were present, some very intoxicated. There were also young girls with soldiers and musicians in uniform. I followed two couples out. The girls took the men to the X82 hotel. The men refused to go upstairs, however, and the girls left them and returned for more."

"I visited the X99 saloon, which has a very bad reputation. Girls enter the bar just as the men do. As you enter the bar there is a booth, where the street walkers congregate. I joined four girls in that booth. While there I was solicited and invited to go upstairs.

Following is conversation of one of the investigators with three of the saloon and hotel girls: "On September 5th at 8:30 p. m., I met girls X66, X67 and X68 and we went into the X83 cafe. I ordered some refreshments, remarking that I had spent the day flat hunting, and wanted to open a place for the Fair. X66, who appears to be the most talkative, said, 'We've taken a flat today, and there's one vacant on the next floor. We have some stuff: put up \$5 and got some more; one dollar down, and one when they get you. We'll keep it till after the fair, and then beat it.' Upon my saying that I was in a quandry where to take a man, she replied, 'There is the X82 hotel—very nice—the X84 hotel, well, that's not swell, but you don't marry the man. I will take you to the X80 Hotel. You can get in for one dollar. Of course if the fellow looks easy, they charge him double now (State Fair Week), but believe me, men are few who pay over two dollars, one for you and one for the room. Do you know there is only one five dollar house in town, the rest are one dollar, and they go the limit. It's —— to get along. We were in Montreal, and heard that you could coin your money here, but we have not seen one live one since we came, four months ago. I was in New York for a while, and lived with a madame on 66th St., near Central

Park W. She had a dandy flat for fifty dollars a month. Business was good, but men advised her to move down to the Forties, and we starved to death. I beat it to Detroit for the races. Then I got it into my head to travel. I went first to one place, then to another; and finally landed in Montreal. We three had a good time there, but we heard about this place and here we are till after the Fair—then for Detroit, where you can meet live men. This is the only place in town where you can meet with a dollar. At the X80 hotel they treat, but hate to spend.'

"I inquired about the X2 hotel and she said, 'You must have your suitcase and your certificate now, until you can get in right. If you can get a good man (I mean a man well known in town) to take you there, say, you are fixed. It's a cinch then. I believe it was loose at one time, but now they are closing the lid down tight. The fellow who runs it stands pretty high and wants to be safe.'

After we had been in the X83 cafe for about an hour, she suggested that we go to the X80 hotel, saying that the girls are cheap at this place. She and her companions were very chummy with the waiter. She assured me that rooms could be had there."

One of the investigators reports that he was solicited by three women in the rear room of a saloon on July 15 at 11-30 p. m. A police officer entered the room, and the waiter gave him a glass of beer. The officer drank the beer without paying for it, spoke to the women, and went out.

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"Perhaps more girls, craving amusement and fun, have traveled to their ruin over the smooth, glistening floors of innocent looking dance halls, than in any other way. Not that the dances in themselves are so bad, but the surroundings are bad. The beautiful, graceful dance is not in vogue there, but the bawdy sham, trying in its limp, lame fashion to mimic society and the good, wholesome, refreshing merrymaking of a refined social evening.

" The dance hall, with the saloon or bar in connection or adjacent, is the curse of the present century."

CLIFFORD G. ROE.

CHAPTER III

Summer Amusement Resorts and the Social Evil

Dance halls at two amusement resorts just outside Syracuse are loosely managed. The sale of liquor is an important source of income at these resorts. In neither place is liquor actually sold in the dance hall, but pass checks are handed out good for long intermissions between the dances, and bars and wine rooms are close at hand. These resorts are mostly patronized by working girls seeking amusement.

An investigator reports of these resorts: "I saw an inmate of one of the houses of prostitution dancing and mingling with the girls. While I actually saw only this one prostitute there, I was told in different houses that the girls were off for the afternoon at one of these resorts. It is customary for the girls to go out with companions during the intermissions. Thus an innocent girl may unwittingly be in a party with one or more prostitutes, and follow their lead. I have seen a prostitute from X106 tenement and her friend at both resorts.

"I danced at one of the resorts with five girls just as they came. Four of them admitted going out and drinking and going to bedrooms afterwards. Two of the girls had men with them. One girl requested a date for another evening. They said that as the other two were together, I would have to get a friend. The fifth would not dance close, and did not leave an opening for this kind of conversation. Close dancing (a follow step, like the 'Turkey Trot' and 'Grizzly Bear') is allowed, and those who dance in this manner are most sought after. Dancing once round the hall in this fashion often results in a mutual understanding which permits of any kind of conversation."

On July 27th, 8 p. m., "there were about 200 present at this resort, of whom about fifty were minors. Working girls were among those dancing. A card prohibiting tough dancing was posted, but nearly everything was in evidence—the Turkey Trot, the Grizzly Bear, etc. Liquor was sold to minors nearby and eight or ten persons were intoxicated. Extra tickets for dance admissions were sold to good looking girls. Men were soliciting the girls to go to the X108 hotel."

"I was with X25 last night. He lives at X108 and works now in X109 store. He is a New York cadet and crook. He brought his girl here from Hartford, Conn., where he 'stuck up a man for a pin, and

skipped town.' His girl is afraid to go out on the street, and he would not let her work for a madame. 'I am working fourteen hours a day for twelve dollars a week' he said, 'so I shouldn't starve. Ain't that the limit?' He is going to 'put me wise' to some charity (clandestine prostitution). He said he would help me 'grab a girl,' so that I can 'get a front.' He also told me that he picked up 'a kid' the other night on So. Warren and Fayette Sts. He treated her to ice cream and took her to a nearby resort. There he attempted to assault her and she screamed. He put his hand on her mouth and told her he would let her up if she would stop her hollering. She promised, so he let her up, put her on a car and after riding some distance with her, jumped off. 'They'd hand me eighty years,' he said. 'The kid was only 15 years old.'" The investigator adds that he secured a few more such cases.

September 8th. "I met X25, the cadet, at 1 p. m. and persuaded him to initiate me into the secrets of one of these resorts. We took a car and went there. He showed me several places where he takes his prey every evening. Cadet X25 took me down X110 St. and showed me the spot where he had seduced a girl on another occasion. We then walked on further and he showed me another secluded spot where he brings girls. We then went back to the city, and he made an appointment for 8 p. m., as he had an engagement with a 'couple of kids' to take them to this resort. He also told me that three friends of his from New York were due that day, and asked me to be sure and meet him, as I knew his friends, too.

"I purposely failed to meet him, but followed him to the resort at 8:30. As I expected, I found the men in company with the three girls on the porch of the X111 hotel. Of the three cadets who came from New York I only know one, an Italian, nicknamed ———. He is a thoroughly vicious man. The other two were Jewish fellows. I had seen one of the three girls, but could not place her till she made a bad break about X112 store. I then knew that she had sold me some Syracuse pennants, and after awhile she admitted that she was working there. Not one of these girls was 18 years old. Cadet X25 and two of the other men walked with the girls to a valley right below the hill, while I remained with the fourth fellow. When they returned, I began 'kidding' the X112 store girl about her very recent valley experience (in order to be sure just what happened), and she said to me, 'Go on, you ain't got the nerve to take me down that valley.'

"After a while I 'lost myself' and began to explore that valley. I counted eight couples, the girls all young; the men young, middle aged and elderly, go down the valley below the hill. It is so dark there that

you can scarcely see your hand before your face. As you go slowly along you can *see* nothing, but you can hear whisperings all about. I do not think that husbands take their wives, or sons their mothers, or honest lovers their sweethearts there. And besides when you pick up a clandestine girl on the streets of the city, she usually suggests this resort to you."

The investigator's report of another amusement resort is as follows: "On July 28th there were from three to four hundred persons present at the dance here. Many of them working girls, and about one-half were minors. A card prohibiting tough dancing was displayed, but the Grizzly Bear and the Turkey Trot were being performed. Liquor was sold in a place opposite. I counted thirty-five who were intoxicated. Men solicit women to go to nearby resorts for bed house privileges. These nearby resorts derive a considerable income from people from the dance hall here.

"One-half of the men returning to Syracuse on the car July 28th were intoxicated.

"Very frequently girls in couples, after waiting at the entrance of the dance hall or walking about the park on the chance of securing partners, enter in the hope of making men acquaintances. I counted two such couples on the hunt during fifteen minutes on July 31st at about 9 p. m. Girls hover around the spectators in the billiard room in order to make acquaintances. I noticed one girl entering and reentering the billiard room. These girls are mostly young, averaging 16 to 18 years of age.

"A 'wheel' is run at this place. This is a wheel with sixty numbers. Twenty paddles, with three numbers on each, are sold for ten cents per paddle. Thus the proprietor of the wheel collects two dollars. The purchaser of the winning paddle received one dollar and fifty cents if the wheel stops at the number on the top of his paddle, one dollar if it stops on the second number and seventy-five cents if it stops on the third number. The man who runs the game is bound to receive from fifty cents to one dollar or one dollar and quarter each time the wheel spins. They take the money from children as well as from adults.

"A danger spot at this resort is the large unlighted grove near the dance hall.

CHAPTER IV

Tenements, Furnished Rooms and Miscellaneous Places

1. TENEMENTS AND FURNISHED ROOMS

While searching conditions in the parlor houses, disorderly hotels and saloons, the investigators found that many of the fast women about town live in flats and lodging houses where they take men from time to time. Thus girl X191 runs a place, living at No. — State St. X192 lives opposite and is summoned over to girl X191's when a man comes. Beer is sold at twenty-five cents. X192 has a little girl about 12 years old. The two women frequent the X52 cafe. The charge for a room is one dollar, and X192's price is two dollars up.

No. — E. Genesee St., X54 solicited the investigator on July 15th at 7:45 p. m. She lives upstairs and said that the woman rents the rooms to her knowing that she uses them for prostitution.

X55 solicited the investigator to go to her room at No. — Wyoming St.

X57 entertains men friends at the X58 apartments. The elevator boy also sent the investigator to X59, at apartment No. —.

On July 11th, the investigator saw two street solicitors take men to No. — E. Genesee St. X61, a cadet, stated that the flats were rooming places for cadets and their girls.

The women who live at No. — let men visit them without charge. Girls X193 and X194, 21 and 24 years old, bring a boy home occasionally.

At ——— is an apartment conducted by Girls X66, X67 and X68. Girl X66 has a cadet. He appears to be a rough sort. X66 and her cadet rent the flat, stating to the landlady that they desired to rent out rooms.

At the X71 apartments the investigator saw many cards on the door with just the first name. The elevator man said, "The elevator runs all night. It is mostly all girls who are in here—all jolly good fellows." When asked if one's men friends can come in, he said, "They simply get on the elevator—ask no questions."

Girl X72 rooms in this place with a married couple, and meets some of her "friends" here. She said, "There are lots of good people living here, but many real bad girls."

Girl X74, living at the X73 apartments, said, "We have three rooms, X186 and I. I take most of my men outside."

X76, living at No. — W. Genesee St., said, "Some nice men, whom I know very well, I take to my room." There are furnished rooms at this place, and women of rough appearance were soliciting at the door.

At the X77 apartments the elevator man said, with a knowing wink, "You don't have to have a license to breathe." Girl X78 said, "I room with a friend here, and meet my friends quietly. There are several girls besides myself living here."

In addition to the parlor houses, disorderly hotels, saloons, tenements and furnished rooms, there are a number of other places in the city closely connected with prostitution. Among these are the stores where the inmates of the parlor houses are exploited by the exorbitantly high prices paid for purchases, and the places where the cadets and prostitutes gather.

Of these places, the investigators report as follows:

X100's store, No. ———. The parlor houses send here for tobacco, candy and other goods. A young girl is messenger to and from the houses. Cadets and prostitutes frequent this place.

X105's store. "I called here, and while I was talking in the store, three public women from the nearby house came in and made purchases. One girl bought silk hose, ribbon, and silk undervests at \$2.50 a garment. A colored woman bought a pink silk wrapper for \$12.50. A girl from X10 house took two wrappers to the house on approval. This store appears to cater to this particular class, carrying everything in their line."

"I asked a waitress in X101 restaurant if she could tell me where I could buy some 'hop' (opium). She asked a Chinaman and he sent me to X102 restaurant. The Chinaman had 'hop' but would not sell me any. His partner had left for New York to lay in a supply. I met X103 here, and he sold me two dollars worth of 'hop.'"

Of this X101 restaurant another investigator reports: "I visited this place September 7th, 1912, at 12 p. m. to 1:30 p. m. and found it crowded. A small room in front is set apart for unescorted women; but this was occupied mostly by men. I counted fifteen women (three unescorted) and forty men passing in. I saw here three girls whom I had seen at all my visits to the X80 hotel, two from the X83 cafe, and two women, who, I understood, were from the X7 house. A prostitute came in, accompanied by a man and a little girl about 10 years of age. The conversation and the actions of the woman were vile. The men were of the working class. The cadets of Syracuse are not of the 'dandy'

class of other cities. They dress, as do the women, rather plainly. Three white girls act as waitresses here. The place is very rough."

"At X195's, hard cider is sold. Two prostitutes were met here. A room may be obtained here for one dollar, and the girl charges the same amount.

"Among these miscellaneous places may also be included certain waiting rooms, the State Fair Grounds and the Post Office.

"Of one of these waiting rooms the investigators report: This is a meeting place. Girls use the ladies' waiting room as a blind. This room is one of the dirtiest places I ever visited. Decayed fruit, paper and dirt are strewn around. Six girls in groups of three were standing outside and soliciting. They were telling of escapades with men, and seemed of the type that would not ask for money. One girl said to me, 'I hang around here, and pretend I am waiting for a car. I have met many a good fellow that way. A married woman did something to me in the women's waiting room. She comes here often and is known as the muffler. She picks out blonds and girls living at home.' And another girl said, 'You can meet good men here;' and still another, 'You can hang around outside and make believe to wait for a car, and meet some good fellows some times.'

"On September 11th, I counted eight women, who, I am sure, were out for money. Girls, 17 and 18 years old, were standing around flirting, and would meet men without asking money. I have seen many clandestine arrangements made here. It is a rendezvous for married women. Many girls take rides to continue a flirtation which ends at a park or hotel. This place seems to be a rendezvous where girls who live at home stand and flirt. On September 14th, I counted eight who appeared to be thoroughly public women.

"At another waiting room, eleven women and girls were counted soliciting on September 11th and six on September 13th. Of these the investigator reports: They are bolder than any I have seen elsewhere."

"The Post Office corner is a rendezvous for the married women and day girls. They pass around the corner, enter one door and leave at the opposite side." On September 7th, eleven women were counted soliciting here.

State Fair Grounds

"On September 11th, I met here eleven women whom I have met in New York, and several men who stand around 42d St. and Broadway. I noticed more out of town women here than on the streets. They were soliciting around the booths and in the amusement tents. One woman

said to me, 'My man has the booth here. We work together. He always follows the fairs, and I travel along, picking up a good many live ones that way.' She was very bold in her soliciting, accosting men as they passed by. She was accompanied by another girl. They are both New York women. 'Business is very good around here,' she said.

"On September 13th, I found X239 and X225, New York girls, soliciting along the roadway in front of a dining tent. One told me, 'I came to town with X239 and two men. Have met many good men. Am here for the convention and intend to stay a few weeks longer to see how business is. I may enter a house.' I found many women soliciting along the walk, four of whom were from New York. X239 had a man friend with her who was playing the races. He had left her in an automobile and she was soliciting men as they passed."

"The life of an unprotected girl who tries to make her living in a great city is full of torturing temptations. She faces the problem of living on an inadequate wage. She quickly learns of the possibilities about her, of the joys of comfort, good food, entertainment, attractive clothes. Poverty becomes a menace and a snare. One who has not beheld the struggle or come in personal contact with the tempted soul of the underpaid girl can never realize what the poverty of the city means to her. One who has never seen her bravely fighting against such fearful odds will never understand. A day's sickness or a week out of work are tragedies in her life. They mean trips to the pawn-brokers, meagre dinners, a weakened will, often a plunge into the abyss from which she so often never escapes."

Report of the Chicago Vice Commission.

CHAPTER V

Street Soliciting and Clandestine Prostitution

1. STREET SOLICITING

One of the most pernicious aspects of the social evil in Syracuse is the prevalence of street soliciting. *There is no city ordinance dealing with this evil.* There was such an ordinance, but it was repealed; and an effort to replace it on the statute books made in 1907 failed. As a result of this condition street solicitation is openly practiced in defiance of the police. Thus the investigators report many cases of solicitation with police officers close at hand. The date, hour and location are given in each case.

Most of the street soliciting was observed in the narrow boundaries of the hotel and crowded business section, at the very center of the city. Instances were observed in front of numerous hotels, up and down Salina St., on Water St., on Warren St., along Fayette St., on Washington St., and opposite City Hall. So. Salina St., from the canal south for half a dozen blocks is a favorite section for street solicitation; also North Salina St., near the canal. Numerous cases of solicitations were witnessed by the investigators on E. Washington St., West Washington St., East Fayette and West Fayette, So. Warren, James, E. Genesee, W. Genesee and So. Clinton Sts. Our investigators saw in all 441 women whom they believed to be prostitutes. They were actually solicited by seventy-eight girls. Twenty-one of the women asked one dollar; twenty asked two dollars; one asked three dollars and one five dollars. Many made such answers as "Leave it to you," "What you think is right," "Don't care." They solicited men to go to the X115, X116, X117, X118, X84, X119, X80, X82, X94 and X95 hotels; X97 and X121's saloons and madame X120's parlor house, and to furnished rooms and apartments. The price of nineteen of the rooms chosen by the girls was one dollar. One room was priced at fifty cents and one dollar.

An investigator reports: "Walking on Salina St. I found eleven women in seven blocks soliciting. I met several girls who appeared to be employed during the day. The public women are more reserved in their manner than the general type I have observed. They are not so bold on the street as in other towns. They do not have the dissipated look and are less vulgar in their conversation. They range from 17 to

35 years of age. I have particularly noticed many who appear to be married women, modestly dressed, soliciting around the hotels, at the main post office, on Salina St., and on Warren St. These women seem more bold than those who appear to be professionals. The general method adopted by the street girls is to stand in the doorway of a store. They are sometimes alone; but usually travel in groups of two or three. They are bolder when in groups, but dress quietly, and use but little paint or powder.

"I find the streets crowded at night with girls from every walk of life—the home girl out for a little flirtation, the working girl out for fun and small change, and the professional prostitute. Many of the latter live exclusively by prostitution; others add thievery to it. The girls are not as mercenary as in other towns, and they seem to have no fear of going to the woods, parks or hotels with strangers. Many of the girls are just starting out on the life of vice. Some of the older ones go to one of the summer resorts. I have seen lots of fellows and girls there, and know what the purpose is. Fellows buy whiskey and cock-tails; take the girl to the woods, get her half intoxicated, and then persuade her to her ruin. I have found many married women soliciting during the day on E. Washington St., on Fayette St., and around the doorways of stores generally. This is their method, and more soliciting is carried on in this way than by walking about."

"On September 10th, crowds of people were on both sides of Salina St., girls of 14 years to women of 40, boys of 18 to men of 50. It was hard to discriminate no-money girls from those who ask for money. Policemen No. X—— and No. X—— were standing there. They both seemed to be acquainted with some of the girls who were hustling backward and forward on the two blocks. Young men at the corners addressed these girls, and each girl had a vulgar reply ready. I counted seventeen girls whom I knew were soliciting."

Typical Cases of Street Solicitors

X170 solicited an investigator on S. Warren St. and took him to X82 hotel. She wanted \$2 for a little while. She said she has lived in Syracuse for two years. On July 23d, she solicited another investigator and took him to the X82 hotel.

On June 26th girl X171 solicited the investigator at Salina and Washington Sts. She gave her age as 26 years, and her occupation as a nurse. She asked the investigator to go to Hotel X84.

On June 27th, 4:30 p. m., girl X55 gave her age as 24 years. She practices perversion for two dollars. She said that her home was in the

west, that she is a stenographer, and lives at No. —. She solicited the investigator on Wyoming St. and took him to X97's saloon and hotel. On July 27th at 2 p. m. she solicited another investigator on So. Clinton St. This time she asked one dollar and gave her address as No. —. She had another girl with her who said she came from Utica, N. Y.

July 6th, 2 a. m., X256 was in the parlor house, X172, where the made is X137. She stated that she had been "in the game" for two years. She gave her age as twenty-eight, and had a certificate of freedom from venereal disease signed by physician X49.

July 22d, 9 p. m., July 27th. Girl X191 solicited the investigator and took him to the X108 hotel. She stated that she lived on the premises, where she had light housekeeping rooms and that three other women have privileges there. She is about 35 years old, and comes from ———, N. Y. She has been married, but left her husband, and has been in the business for over a year.

June 28th. Girl X39, an inmate of Madame X26's house is about 24 years old, and came to the house on August 18th. This is the girl whose account book, showing her earnings for a period of six months, appears in the appendix of this report. Besides giving her accounts in a very haphazard way, and with an altogether original method of book-keeping, the book serves as a memorandum and address list of her friends of both sexes. The names of eleven other girls are recorded, evidently inmates of Madame X26's house. A number of men "friends" from nearby cities are classified. From the general tone of the book, the girl appears to be a pervert.

On June 1, at 6 p. m., X174 solicited the investigator. She is about 19 years old. She said she came from ———, N. Y., and is now living with her parents. She graduated from a high school, married when 17, and is now divorced. She practices perversion for five dollars.

On July 10, X175, 18 years old, X176, 19 years old and X177 drank much beer at the grill room, later changing to highballs. At the girls' suggestion the party took an automobile to a roadhouse, where the girls asked three dollars. X176 said that three dollars is cheap as they get five dollars "down the line."

2. CLANDESTINE PROSTITUTION

Another baffling feature of the social evil, very closely connected with street soliciting, is the clandestine prostitution which is common in the city. The clandestine prostitutes do not and will not solicit, but they will permit solicitation and "follow you." Here is a typical case, as reported by one of the investigators: "A girl about 19 years old stood on the corner of Salina and Washington Sts., looking in a window. I opened negotiations by passing the time of day. Here is her story: She is employed at X124 store, and earns six dollars a week, which, she said, 'Is simply not enough for a girl who must bring the greater part of it home.' For that reason, 'If I am lucky enough to be picked up by a stranger, I will follow him.'"

This investigator states that anyone can easily "pick up" a dozen girls a night on Salina St. alone. They do not openly solicit, but give a stranger just enough room to approach them. They name no price, but will "follow you" preferably to one of the nearby summer resorts, where nobody sees or knows them. Their only worry is not to be seen. The conditions around the X2 hotel, the investigator declares, are a disgrace to Syracuse. Girls from 15 to 19 years of age gather around there, with chauffeurs, who have their machines in front of the hotel.

Continuing his report, the investigator states, "Of course the girls show encouragement to the prospective customer, you can not possibly go wrong. On one occasion, I spoke to five women (including two girls about 15 years old), and all of them were ready and willing to follow me. The two girls were looking into a jewelry store window, admiring the paste display. I stopped and looked into the next window. They opened the conversation by asking me if I would not buy them 'that' necklace. They said that they would come with me to any room, etc., etc."

The following reports of the investigators will give an idea of this clandestine prostitution:

"While doing some shopping in the X163 store, I got into conversation with two girls about 15 and 16 years of age respectively. The 16-year-old girl very readily consented to meet me when the store closed. I asked her where we could go, and she suggested one of the nearby resorts.

"I had my meals at the X164 restaurant twice during the day, and was able to make an appointment each time with a waitress. *I readily see now why I got so many histories in New York of girls from Syracuse, Rochester, Schenectady and up-state. It seems that the prostitution from*

which New York's vice is recruited, begins right here and in this vicinity."

"I made an appointment tonight with a waitress in the X164 restaurant. She works at night, and is getting about eight dollars a week salary, and about five dollars in tips. But that is not enough. She wears lace inserted waists, patent leather shoes, silk hose, and 'must' have her hair dressed, etc. She is satisfied with four or five men a week."

"Being unable to get any breakfast in the city, owing to the tremendous crowds, I went out of my way to the X165 restaurant. A waitress, X166, a very pretty girl about 19 years old, readily 'picked me up' and made a date to go to a near-by resort with me that night. I very bluntly asked how it happens that she goes out with men when she is working. She replied, 'I am getting six dollars a week in this joint, and hardly any tips, and what's the difference, it's in the air.'"

Certain of the fast women work in restaurants. Such is X91, who works in X92 restaurant. Of this woman and her associates, one investigator reports as follows:

"A student named X167 was introduced to me by X91 in a restaurant. He looked healthy on July 23d. I met him on the street on August 3d and did not recognize him till he spoke to me. He has been living with X91. He seems a bright fellow, and gave me much information regarding the houses of prostitution. He is one of the fellows who stands in with the madames because of acquaintances in college. In conversation with him I said, 'You are pretty well known down the line; they must like you.' 'There are several of the fellows who are well known,' he replied.

"He said that 'the madames like to have the girls get acquainted with students who are on the teams or are well known in college. Then they can go up round the stadium, get acquainted with fellows, and drum up business.' Student X168 'stands in' at one of the houses of prostitution. A woman used to loan him twenty-five dollars at a time.

"I do not know that any of these fellows have actually introduced girls into the houses. The only evidence as yet is that they have indiscreetly told the madames of several 'joy' girls, and given addresses. I have not found any direct evidence of white slavery, but I have found that much pressure is brought to bear upon girls who are loose morally to go into the houses of prostitution by the following methods: Fellows who have taken girls out, or have lived with them for a time, talk of them in the houses, and direct the madames where to find them. In some cases they introduce the girls to inmates for drinking parties and the like. Thus many means are employed to get the girls into the houses. In this way waitress X91 has become acquainted with every place in the district."

The breeding-place of all venereal diseases without exception is in the social institution called prostitution, or sexual promiscuity; in the debasement and degradation of what should be the highest and most revered of physical powers, those involved in the act of generation. Bred and cultivated in prostitution, venereal disease spreads thence through the community, attacking the innocent as well as the guilty, the pure as well as the impure, just as typhoid fever is no respecter of persons, no matter how strict their own sanitary standards may be.

The genuine prevention of venereal disease is only made possible by the prevention of prostitution. Prostitution cannot be retained and the diseases fostered in it be eliminated.

LAVINIA L. DOCK, R. N.

CHAPTER VI

The Social Evil and Disease

The spread of venereal diseases is a direct result of prostitution. These diseases are parasitic. Pasteur said that forty per cent of human deaths are caused by parasitic diseases, all of which are preventable; and that if this cause of death were removed the average of human life would be increased fifteen years.

Dr. Prince A. Morrow of New York, President of the Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis, has written as follows upon the venereal diseases:

"Prevalence of these Diseases and their Danger to Public Health. In point of prevalence they vastly overshadow all other infectious diseases, both acute and chronic combined. It is a conservative estimate that fully one-eighth of all human disease and suffering comes from this source. Moreover, the incidence of these diseases falls most heavily upon the young during the most active and productive period of life. Every year in this country 770,000 males reach the age of early maturity, that is, they approach the danger zone of initial debauch. It may be affirmed that under existing conditions at least forty per cent, or over 300,000, of these young men will some time during life become infected with venereal disease. Twenty per cent of these infections will occur before their twenty-second year, fifty per cent before their twenty-fifth year, and more than eighty per cent before they pass their thirtieth year. These 300,000 infections represent the venereal morbidity incident to the male product of a single year. Each succeeding group of males who pass the sixteenth year furnishes its quota of victims, so that the total morbidity from this constantly accumulative growth forms an immense aggregate.

"Dangers to the Innocent Members of Society. Of the large proportion of men who contract venereal disease, many of them carry this infection into the family. Unfortunately, these diseases are markedly accentuated in virulence and danger to the wife and mother in fulfilling the functions for which marriage was instituted. There is abundant statistical evidence to show that eighty per cent of the deaths from inflammatory diseases peculiar to women, seventy-five per cent of all special surgical operations performed on women, and over sixty per cent of all work done by specialists in diseases of women, are the result of

gonococcus infection. In addition, fifty per cent or more of these infected women are rendered absolutely and irremediably sterile, and many are condemned to life-long invalidism. Every year in this country thousands of pure young women are infected in the relation of marriage, their conceptional capacity destroyed, the aspirations which centre in motherhood and children swept away, or the holy office of maternity desecrated by the bringing forth of tainted, diseased, or dead children, and the women themselves often ruined in health or condemned to mutilation of their maternal organs to save their lives.

Dangers to the Offspring. The effects of these diseases introduced into marriage are not measured alone by the danger to the life and health of the mother, but are still further manifest in their danger to the offspring. Fully eighty per cent of the ophthalmia which blots out the eyes of babies, and twenty to twenty-five per cent of all blindness, is caused by gonococcus infection. Syphilis is the only disease which is transmitted to the offspring in full virulence. Its effect upon the product of conception is simply murderous. Sixty to eighty per cent of all infected children die before being born or come into the world with the mark of death upon them. Those that finally survive—one in four or five—are the subjects of degenerative changes and organic defects which may be transmitted to the third generation.

Such are some of the undeniable and scientifically demonstrated dangers of a class of diseases, aptly designated as the 'Great Black Plague,' whose ravages have always been covered up and concealed from the public. *There are some facts which it is more dangerous to conceal than to expose.*

Economic significance. The fact that these diseases constitute the most potent factor in the causation of blindness, deaf-mutism, idiocy, insanity, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other incapacitating and incurable affections, imposes an enormous charge upon the state and community. *Millions of dollars are contributed to the support of defectives, but not a dollar for the dissemination of the saving knowledge which might prevent.*

Relation to Tuberculosis. It should be known that the spread of tuberculosis is not simply a question of seed and environment, but chiefly one of soil suitable for the development of the tubercle bacilli. It is a fact well recognized by the medical profession that syphilis, by lowering the vitality and weakening resistance, produces a condition favorable to the development of tuberculosis. Until the spread of syphilis is effectively checked the fight against tuberculosis will be but partially successful.

Objects and Aims. The more immediate objects of the educational work undertaken are: (1) The prevention of the large number of infections which occur in the young, the immature and the irresponsible through ignorance. (2) The preservation from infection of virtuous wives and innocent children who are powerless to protect themselves. (3) The prevention of the vast mass of disease and misery engendered in the descendants. It will thus be seen that this work, apart from its sanitary and economic importance, has a distinct humanitarian value.

Remedial Measures. While there are other causes which contribute to the spread of these diseases, the basic cause is ignorance. The educational part of the work embraces as its most essential features:

The general dissemination of knowledge among the public, in a proper and discreet manner, of the extent and dangers of these diseases, and their modes of contagion, direct and indirect.

The enlightenment of the public respecting the social dangers of these diseases, especially to the innocent members of society through their introduction into marriage.

The education of young people into a knowledge of their physical selves and of the laws and hygiene of sex.

It is believed by medical men who are competent to judge that the knowledge we seek to convey would be of inestimable benefit in preventing thousands of ignorant and reckless exposures to the dangers inseparable from immoral relations. Whatever may be the value of educational and moral training as a preservative against voluntary exposure to infection, it would certainly constitute a valuable prophylactic measure against the introduction of these infections into marriage. The vast majority of infections in married life are effected through ignorance. The average man is not a criminal; he does not wreck the life and health of his wife and children knowingly and wilfully. In most cases he does it through ignorance of the nature and terrible consequences of his disease, ignorance of the prolonged duration of its contagious activity, and especially ignorance of the fact that it is often infectious after apparent cure.

It is also believed that publicity of these evils, especially the havoc wrought in the home and family, cannot fail to create a public sentiment in favor of this work, which will lead to a sympathetic and active co-operation on the part of all men and women interested in the social welfare."

The Social Diseases in Syracuse

In January, 1911, the Syracuse Society for Prevention of Social Diseases made an investigation to determine the extent to which gonorrhoea

and syphilis exist in Syracuse. The statistics were obtained by sending a letter of inquiry to each of the 240 physicians in Syracuse who were general practitioners and to those specialists who might treat these diseases in their practice. One hundred and five physicians replied, of whom ninety reported venereal cases under treatment.

	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
The 90 physicians reported existing cases.....	524	452
Of these 13 specialists reported existing cases.....	253	289
The remaining 77 physicians reported existing cases..	271	163
Average per physician not a specialist, existing cases..	3.52	2.12
At these averages the 115 physicians not reporting had existing cases	405	244

The estimate is conservative, as three specialists did not report, who together, were treating probably a total of at least 125 cases.

A large proportion of gonorrhoea never comes to a physician, but is treated by experienced friends or with advertised medicines. Estimating this proportion at one-third of the cases treated by physicians, the number of such cases is 310.

The total number of existing cases is, therefore:

	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Reported by 90 physicians.....	524	452
Estimated as being treated by 115 physicians not reporting	405	244
Estimated as being treated by the patients themselves	310	0
Total	1,239	696
Total of both diseases existing in Syracuse.....	1,935 cases	

Estimate of Total Cases in 1910

Ninety physicians reported total of both diseases treated in 1910 as being 3,338 cases. The ratio of existing cases reported to total cases treated is 1 to 3.42. If we reduce this ratio one-third for cases reported by more than one physician the ratio becomes 1 to 2.28. Using this ratio, the 1,935 total existing cases represent 4,412 separate infections treated during the year 1910, which is 3.21% of the total population of 137,249 persons.

Proportion of the Total Population Infected

Assuming that the danger zone of venereal infection in each human life is of ten years' duration—and this is conservative, as proven by the case of a girl 10 years old infected by a man 66—these 4,412 separate

infections in 1910 represent 44,120 total infections, present and past, in the population of Syracuse in 1910. Reducing the total by more than one-quarter to allow for re-infections, recurrent attacks and for the smaller population in the years prior to 1910, thereby making it 32,000 total infections, and dividing the number between males and females on the basis of the 976 existing cases reported, which were 75% among males and 25% among females, the 32,000 total cases indicate 24,000 infections of males and 8,000 infections of females.

In other words, 35% to 40% of the men and boys in Syracuse and 10% to 13% of the women and girls in Syracuse are, or have been, infected with venereal disease.

Infection in Children

Fifty-one cases were reported of infection in children under 16 years of age, which at 0.57 cases per physician reporting, equals 116 total existing infections of this class. Of the 51 reported cases, 33, or 64.71%, were recent infections.

Several of these recent infections were reported for children 2 to 3 years old, though these were believed to be accidental. One case was reported of a girl 10 years old infected by a man of 66; which proves no period of life exempt from these diseases.

Large Proportion of Syphilis

A striking feature disclosed by the reported existing cases is the large proportion of syphilis, a disease which is popularly believed to be rare. Of the 976 existing cases reported, 452, or 46.31%, were syphilis—452 cases equals 3.29 cases per 1,000 inhabitants.

Comparison with Tuberculosis

In 1910, 2,124 persons died in Syracuse, of whom 150, or 7.07%, died of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is approximately five years in its course, so that there are 750 people now in Syracuse who are infected with tuberculosis which is destined to prove fatal. These 750 tuberculosis infections are but 17% or only one-sixth as many as the total 4,412 cases of venereal disease reported and estimated as existing in 1910.

Conclusions from the Investigation

The investigation found the physicians unanimous in the opinion that children must be taught sex hygiene and the existence, wide prevalence and dangerous character of venereal diseases. Of other suggestions sub-

mitted by the physicians, the most valuable were that these diseases be officially recognized by, and reported to, the Bureau of Public Health and controlled by that Bureau like other contagious and infectious diseases; that street solicitations be abolished; that the advertisement of alleged cures be regulated; that all male children be circumcised; that young people be protected against alcoholic drink, because most venereal infections occur when the men or women, or both, are under the influence of liquor, and that every man be required to prove himself free from venereal disease before being granted a license to marry, by presenting a certificate from an accredited physician of a diagnosis by the Wasserman or other accepted biological tests.

The fact that physicians report 75% or more of the infections in men as having originated from occasional prostitutes proves that class of woman much more dangerous than they are usually believed to be. On the other hand, if 40% of the male population are, or have been, infected with venereal disease, as the investigation indicates, it is a certainty that the occasional prostitute cannot long avoid venereal infection.

The serious attention given by the physicians to this investigation and their earnest desire to deal in an enlightened manner with the problem of the social diseases, is well illustrated by the sentiment of a leading physician of Syracuse, who writes: "It seems to me that there are two things which this Society ought to further in the very highest degree. In the first place, a high and noble conception of the relation of the sexes, and, in the second place, a correct idea of the physiological processes—reproduction in nature. Until young men and young women have a right and lofty conception of what the sex problem really means, we shall have the perversions which are common now, and not until young men and young women know the laws of reproduction, are they properly prepared for marriage. And, finally, in the last analysis, the correction of the evils which we now deplore will depend upon the training at home and in schools and in self-control."

"In 1897 and 1898, the writer conducted an examination into the actual number of girls and women who were at that time inmates of houses of ill-fame in the United States. Correspondence and interviews were had with mayors, chiefs of police, reformers and ministers in cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over. From the facts thus gathered we estimated the number of professional prostitutes in this country at that time to be 300,000, which figure we felt to be conservative. . . . Accepting these estimates as approximately correct, we see that at least 60,000 girls and women are required every year, or 5,000 every month to provide for the constant demand of the public houses of shame. No one can doubt that with the enactment of proper laws and their enforcement, which can and will come through the demands of our people as light is given, vice as a public business which consumes 60,000 of our girls each year can be suppressed."

B. S. STEADWELL, Pres. American Purity Federation.

"Where shall we look to recruit the ever-failing ranks of these poor creatures as they die yearly by the tens of thousands? Which of the little girls of our land shall we designate for this traffic? Which of them shall we snatch, as they approach maturity, to supply this foul mart?"

DR. HOWARD KELLEY.

CHAPTER VII

Histories of Professional and Clandestine Prostitution in Syracuse

The girls whose cases were studied and their names obtained by the investigators numbered 135. They were of all ages, from 13 to 50. The average estimated age was 24 years, though this figure is, of necessity, a guess. The list includes girls living in parlor houses, in disorderly hotels, frequenting fast cafes, living in flats, in furnished rooms, in homes, working in restaurants, factories, stores, etc. The girls are of every degree of professionalism. There are girls receiving \$10 for perversion and \$5 for normal intercourse; parlor house girls rendering service at \$1 or \$2, leading the men from the wine rooms to the near bed-rooms; girls who are too shy to ask for money, but will accept it if offered; and the girls, many in number, who go out with men for an evening of pleasure and drink and intercourse where no money is asked or offered. There are married women who put in a quiet afternoon on the sly in respectable looking places, such as waiting rooms, and certain of the restaurants. There are girls who come in two or three times a week from the surrounding country districts. Saturday and Sunday are favorite days for these girls to visit Syracuse. There are working girls from the department stores, factories and restaurants. The evening brings these girls out in numbers. The number of girls who are working part of the time and carrying on prostitution is large. There are many who live and board with private families and go out at night. These girls take into the saloons the men whom they pick up on the streets, and then go to the bed houses, especially to those where they do not have to register. Often this class of girls go with men entirely for pleasure with no economic pressure responsible for driving them to the life. Thus, one of the girls in X124 department store, who had a job paying \$30, but took to evil practices.

As an illustration of the youth of the girls: Four girls were examined by Dr. ———, found in a box car with men. The doctor's certificate gives their ages as 14, 13, 15, 13. The girls had been used four or five times in one night.

September 5. Girl X66 was talked with at the X52 cafe and the X80 hotel. She was born in Pennsylvania about 28 years ago. Four

months ago she came to Syracuse, for the purpose of soliciting. She was arrested on September — in the X181 cafe, along with two other girls, but was set free without a fine. She fell more than six years ago and has practiced prostitution continuously. It is her only means of support. Once she lived in a disorderly flat in New York, and has visited in Montreal, Detroit, Rochester and Buffalo. She would not tell much.

September 14. Girl X179, 22 years of age, was talked with in the X52 cafe, the X178 cafe and the X82 hotel. Her birthplace was ———, N. Y. She came to Syracuse recently to work. A friend caused her downfall six years ago. She is now employed in X182's store, S. Salina St., and has practiced prostitution continuously the last five years. The highest sum she has earned from prostitution is \$35 a week. From other sources, \$8. She was seduced at a picnic—tried to keep straight afterwards, but could not resist the fellow. He died; she met another and then decided to take money. She works to keep up appearances at home.

September 12. Girl X218 was talked to at the State Fair Grounds, X84 hotel and X183 hotel. She gave her birthplace as ———, and her age 24 years. Comes to Syracuse two weeks every year to "hustle." Was seduced by her sweetheart, husband now, four years ago, and has practiced prostitution continuously. When her husband has work she does not go out. She is of a decidedly low type, and is a drug fiend.

September 13. Girl X184 was talked to in the Central R. R. Station, the X257 hotel and on Franklin St. She was born in Syracuse 22 years ago. A stranger caused her downfall four years ago and she has practiced prostitution for past three years in ———, this being her only means of support. She lives at home. She not only prostitutes herself for the money but also because she likes the society of men.

September 6. Mrs. X196 was talked to at the Hotel X84. Her story was that she was born near Syracuse and comes to Syracuse often to do her shopping. A stranger caused her downfall one year ago and she has practiced prostitution since. She intends to leave her children and go to New York City, where she feels she will meet a real man who will care for her.

September 14. Girl X197 was talked to at the X85 hotel. She said she was 24 years old and was born at ———, Canada. A stranger caused her downfall two months ago, and she prostituted herself for pay for first time six weeks ago. Since then it has been her only means of support. The highest pay she has received from this practice is \$17 a week; from other sources, \$20 per month. She got tired of living alone and met a charming fellow who persuaded her to go to New York.

She expects to take a flat there for her work and that the man will marry her. She does not seem normally bright.

September 11. Girl X198 was talked to at State Fair Grounds, Hotel X84 and the X180 hotel. She was born in ——— and is 23 years old. A friend ruined her five years ago and she has practiced prostitution continuously since, it being her only means of support. The highest sum she has received from this practice is \$200 per month. The man who is taking care of her is married, but wife will not divorce him. The girl is very pretty, but thoroughly degenerate.

September 12. Girl X76 was talked to at the X82 hotel. She was born near Syracuse, 21 years ago (looks younger). A stranger caused her downfall two months ago and she has been practicing prostitution since. Highest sum earned \$23 per week, lowest \$3. She is married, but ran away from home, as she did not want to live among a lot of "dead ones."

September 7. Girl X200, 21 years of age, was talked to at the X80 house and in the X82 hotel. She was born in ———, N. Y., and came to Syracuse three months ago, getting employment during the summer in a small store. A stranger seduced her three years ago and she has practiced prostitution continuously since then. The highest sum received from this practice is \$25 per week, lowest \$5; highest sum received from other sources, \$6. She is married, has one child, but is separated from husband. As soon as the Fair is over she is going to Albany as she understands there is money in houses there. She is very easily led.

September 11. Girl X201 was talked to at the State Fair Grounds and at the X180 hotel. She was born in New York City 26 years ago and has practiced prostitution for seven years. From this practice she has received as high as \$150 per week. She has one child. She has been living with a man six years and said, "Well a good pal is worth a whole lot. I have had a hard life. When he has money I have it—when I have it, it is his. We are good partners and I love him. He makes good money, and I can turn good tricks myself. She is rough and thoroughly degenerate.

September 11. Girl X202 was talked to in the X203 cafe. She is 26 years of age, and was born a few miles from Syracuse. In X124's store she earned \$5 a week. A stranger ruined her three years ago, and she has practiced prostitution continuously since, receiving as much as \$40 and as low as \$10 per week for this service. She is married and has children. She is a very plain woman and careful whom she meets.

September 14. Girl X204 was talked to in a moving picture theater on North Salina St. She was born in ———, 24 years ago, and has

lived in Syracuse ten years. Her sweetheart caused her downfall six years ago, and she has been practicing prostitution for the past five years. The highest sum she has received weekly for this practice is \$40, and the lowest \$6 per week. From other sources \$5 per week with dinners.

September 12. Girl X205 was talked to in the X84 hotel. She gave her age as 19 years and her birthplace Syracuse. A friend seduced her three years ago and she has now practiced prostitution for one year, receiving as the highest sum from this practice \$40 a week, and from other sources she has received as high as \$10 a week, working in a restaurant. She lives at home, but likes the pleasure of men's company. She is very pretty and easily led.

September 7. Girl X74 was talked to in the X71 Apartments. She was born in Syracuse 24 years ago. Said she was employed, and received \$12 a week. Would like to go to New York.

September 10. Girl X206 was talked to in the X81 hotel. She was born in ———, 23 years ago. She came to Syracuse three years ago to work. Her brother-in-law seduced her when she was 15 years of age and since then she has practiced prostitution, receiving as high as \$30 weekly. The highest amount received from other sources was \$6 a week.

September 11. Girl X207 was talked to in the Central R. R. station and the X208 hotel. She gave Syracuse as her birthplace and her age 22 years. She was seduced at the age of 14. She has practiced prostitution for the past four months. The highest sum received weekly from this service being \$30, the lowest \$3. She is not compelled to work as her family is in moderate circumstances, but she likes the society of men and will run away with the first man who offers to take her out of town.

September 9. Girl X209, 22 years of age, was talked to at the X80 house. She said she was born in ———. Her sweetheart caused her downfall, and she has been prostituting herself for the past four months, the highest sum received weekly for this service being \$20. She works at X210 store for \$7 a week. She wanted change and a good time. Close friends thinks she is a very good girl. She does not solicit on the street.

September 6. Girl X211 was talked with at the X82 hotel. She was born near Syracuse, 24 years ago. Her sweetheart ruined her, and she has been practicing prostitution for the past three years. The highest weekly sum received from this source being \$20. She worked as sales girl in X212's store for \$9 a week. Expects to go to work after the Fair.

September 13. Mrs. X213 was talked with at the X214 hotel. Her birthplace was given as Syracuse and her age as 24 years. A friend caused her downfall six years ago, since which time she has practiced prostitution, receiving at high as \$20 weekly. She worked in the X214 hotel. She earned \$5 a week. She is a cigarette fiend and formerly was an inmate of a disorderly house. Her home life is unpleasant and she is sorry she ever stayed in Syracuse. She could be made a very good woman.

September 13. Girl X216, 23 years of age, was talked with in disorderly house X10. She was born in Syracuse. Once she was arrested in New York City for soliciting and sent to the Island for ten days. Her sweetheart seduced her seven years ago, and she had been practicing prostitution continuously since, the highest sum received weekly from this service being \$100, the lowest \$20. She worked one year for a firm in New York City at a salary of \$8 a week. The sweetheart who seduced her is now her "lover," and they live together. She is very fond of him and he saves her money. She is a thorough degenerate.

September 12. Girl X217 was talked with at State Fair grounds, X84 hotel and the X183 hotel. She was born in ——— and is 22 years of age. A stranger caused her downfall three years ago. She came to Syracuse for the fair to "hustle." She is married but has practiced prostitution for the past three years, her highest weekly income being \$75, lowest \$10. She is a drug fiend, a degenerate and avoided answering questions. She seemed to be under complete control of girl X218.

September 11. Girl X219 was talked with at the X84 hotel. She was born in ——— and is 28 years old. Four years ago she came to Syracuse because the man she married worked here. She has been practicing prostitution for the past two years. She lives with husband at home but is not satisfied with him. She is a degenerate and will mingle with anyone for pleasure and drink.

September 9. Girl X72 was talked with at X220's saloon and the X71 apartments. Her birthplace was ———, N. Y., 26 years ago. She came to Syracuse this summer after a quarrel at home. She is married and has been working in X112's store on S. Salina St. for \$6 a week. She has been practicing prostitution for the past two months, receiving as high as \$30 a week and as low as \$3. She knows several traveling men, and often goes out for company's sake. She is a low type of girl.

September 7. Girl X221 was talked with at X80 hotel, the hotel X84 and the X101 restaurant. She was born in Syracuse and is 26 years of age. When it is too cold to go out soliciting, she work for \$8 a week.

She has been practicing prostitution for six years, the highest sum received being \$30 a week, the lowest \$10. She is known among the girls as a degenerate and one of the roughest types. Men in the X101 restaurant call after her. She would not speak much of herself.

September 10. Girl X222 was talked with at the X80 house. She was born near Syracuse 21 years ago. She was employed at the X223 factory at \$8.50 a week. She has been practicing prostitution for the last three years and her highest earnings per week have been \$25, lowest \$2. She lives at home and pays board.

September 14. Girl X224 was talked with in the X183 hotel lobby and the X2 hotel. She was born in ———, 24 years ago. She came to Syracuse with a show, but was thrown out of work. A friend caused her downfall eight years ago. She has been practicing prostitution for seven years. The highest sum received from this service was \$80 per week, from other sources \$20 per week. She says she had been disappointed and did not purpose to let anyone get ahead of her. She resorts to all the vile methods.

September 13. Girl X225 said she was born in New York and is 24 years old. She came to Syracuse to "hustle" about two weeks ago. Her step-brother ruined her about ten years ago. She has been a prostitute for past eight years and has been in houses in New York City. The highest sum received from this practice was \$150 a week, lowest \$10. She has been in houses in Hartford, Conn., and Albany, N. Y., also. She is a very low type of girl, would steal, and use all vile methods.

September 14. Girl X226 was talked with at Hotel X80. She was born in New York City 22 years ago. She came to Syracuse four months ago to live in a house, and has been in houses in New York City, Brooklyn, and Hartford, Conn. She has been a prostitute for four years, her highest weekly earnings being \$65. She was ruined by a neighbor in New York, six years ago. He taught her how to make money, and induced her to enter a house. She does not like Syracuse as there is not enough money there, and intends to go to New Haven next week.

September 13. Girl X227 was talked with at the X80 Hotel. She was born in ———, N. Y., and is 20 years of age. She came to Syracuse three years ago because her father was employed here. A friend ruined her four years ago, and she has been practicing prostitution quietly the past two years, her highest income weekly being \$25. She "meets some very nice traveling men, but does not mingle with the boys of the town." She goes to Sunday School and Church, and says every girl here goes around on the quiet. She is very pretty and easily led.

September 5. Girl X67 was talked with in the X83 cafe and in the X80 house. She was born in ———, Pa., 26 years ago, and came to Syracuse about four months ago from Montreal, Canada, to solicit. On September — she was arrested in a saloon in company with two other girls. An old sweetheart caused her downfall and she has been practicing prostitution for the past three years. She has been in Detroit and Montreal, also on the street in New York. She would not talk of personal affairs prior to coming to Syracuse.

September 11. Girl X228 was talked with at the X81 hotel. She gave her birthplace as Syracuse and her age as 21 years. A friend caused her downfall three years ago, and she has practiced prostitution for two years. The highest sum received from this source being \$25 a week. She also worked as stenographer, the highest sum received from this source being \$10 a week. The man who ruined her left her when her condition became noticeable. She goes out only for extra money—not for pleasure.

September 5. Girl X229 was talked with in X258's saloon. She was born in ——— and is 34 years old. She came to Syracuse three years ago "with the old folks." A stranger, with whom she now lives, caused her downfall three years ago. His name is X231. This woman sometimes works at the X232 hotel—is very dissipated looking.

September 14. Girl X230 was talked with at the State Fair grounds. Her birthplace was New York City and her age 24 years. She was seduced by a relative when she was fourteen years old, and has been practicing prostitution for eight years. Her highest weekly earnings from this source being \$100, lowest \$10. She shares her money with a friend, who, she says, is kind to her. They travel around together and take in the sights. She is very much hardened to the life.

September 5. Girl X68 was talked with at the X80 hotel. She is about 25 years old and came to Syracuse four months ago to solicit, from Montreal, Canada. On September — she was arrested in a saloon with two other girls. She has been practicing prostitution for about two years and makes "enough to live." She looks to be one who would stoop to all practices. Would not talk much.

September 12. Girl X233 was talked with at the X80 hotel. She is 22 years old and was born in Syracuse—has lived here always. A friend ruined her four years ago and she has been practicing prostitution for two years, her highest weekly earnings from this practice being \$20. She also works at X122's store for \$8 a week and lives at home. Would talk on any subject except this.

September 6. Girl X87 was talked with at the X80 hotel. She was born just outside of Syracuse and is 28 years of age. A friend caused her downfall six years ago, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, her highest weekly earnings from this source being \$25. She also worked as child's nurse during the summer for \$5 a week and board. She has been in ———, Canada, and intends to stay in Syracuse until after the Fair, when she will got to New York. She drinks heavily.

September 10. Girl 234 was talked with at the X84 hotel and the X81 hotel. Her birthplace was ——— and her age 24 years. An old friend of the family, who was visiting her home, ruined her eight years ago, and she has been practicing prostitution for six years, her highest weekly earnings from this source being \$28, her lowest \$1. She also works in X124's store for a salary of \$6. She complains that the poor salaries paid are inadequate to meet expenses, and is very much discouraged with life. She is a respectable looking girl and no doubt would live differently under better conditions.

September 5. Girl X235 was talked with in X258's saloon. She was born in ——— 29 years ago. She came to Syracuse a few years ago to get married, and "stuck to husband until she had nothing to wear." Her first sexual offence was with a friend three months ago, and she has practiced prostitution since then. She intends going to New York "where money is better, and live." She is of a very low type.

September 9. Girl X78 was talked with in the X77 apartments. Her birthplace was Syracuse 24 years ago, where she has lived all her life. A friend whom she expected would marry her, caused her downfall six years ago, and when her condition became noticeable he left her. Her highest weekly earnings from the practice of prostitution has been \$25. She also works as saleslady in X212's store, where she receives \$7 a week. She spends all her money on clothes. She says there are not enough "sure things" in Syracuse to depend on, and intends going to Buffalo after the last of the month as there is more money there.

September 13. Girl X236 was talked with at X86's hotel. She was born in ——— and is 26 years of age. She came to Syracuse four months ago, having run away from husband who was cruel to her. Her first sexual offense was with a stranger two years ago. She has been practicing prostitution for two years, her highest weekly earnings from this source being \$21, lowest \$6.

September 7. Girl X237 was talked with in front of the X84 hotel. Her birthplace was near Syracuse and her age 23 years. A friend caused her downfall four years ago and she has been practicing prostitution for

the past three years. She comes to Syracuse every week "to see the boys." Her highest weekly earnings from prostitution were \$15, lowest \$3, from other sources \$7. She has one child, father unknown. Just wants company and a good time, and has two fellows whom she is sure of meeting every week. From conversation investigator thinks she is diseased, but is ashamed to go to see a doctor.

September 7. Girl X238 was talked with at the X80 hotel. She was born in ———, N. Y., 24 years ago, and came to Syracuse two years ago to live in a "house." A married man seduced her when she was 15 years old. She has one child by him still living. She has practiced prostitution for past five years, her highest weekly earnings being \$40. Her parents quarreled with her so much that she left the child with her mother and came to Syracuse to work in a "house." She prefers to work for herself, however. She admits being a degenerate since child was born, and claims to have adopted perversion through fear of having more children.

September 13. Girl X239 was talked with at the State Fair grounds, and one other place. Her birthplace was New York City, age 21 years. A sweetheart caused her downfall four years ago, and she has traveled with this man, who is a gambler, since. She is a close friend of girl X225, is perfectly happy, and claims she does not give her man money, although the investigator believes she does.

September 12. Girl X240 was talked with at the X85 hotel and the X82 hotel, is 24 years of age and came to Syracuse two years ago to live. A stranger caused her downfall when she was 15 years of age. She has practiced prostitution for seven years, her highest weekly earnings being \$50. Has been on the stage as an actress, lived in houses of prostitution and is an all round "sport."

September 13. Girl X241 was talked with at the X2 hotel and the X84 hotel. She is married, lives at home and has children. She comes to Syracuse to shop. Her first sexual offense was with a stranger three years ago. She has practiced prostitution for two years for "some extra money," her highest earnings being \$15 a week. She claims that her husband is lazy and has no ambition, and she would like to meet a live, city man. She is easily led.

September 9. Girl X242 was talked with at the X84 hotel and X2 hotel. She was born near Syracuse, and is 26 years of age. She is employed at present in X243's store, at a salary of \$9 a week, and comes to Syracuse every day to work. A friend caused her downfall seven years ago. She has practiced prostitution for the past six years, her highest weekly earnings being \$40, lowest \$10. She says everyone is

"dead" in her home town; but she meets some real live business men with money in Syracuse. Has been associating with a girl from a house.

September 14. Girl X244 was talked with at the X81 hotel. She was born in Syracuse 21 years ago and has lived there always. She is employed at X112's store at a salary of \$7 a week. A friend caused her downfall three years ago, since which time she has been practicing prostitution, her highest weekly earnings being \$30.

September 10. Girl X245 was talked with at the X2 hotel and X86's hotel. She was born in the city of ——— and is 23 years old. A teacher at school ruined her seven years ago. She has been practicing prostitution for five years, her highest earnings being \$45 a week. She is going to try to get into X10's disorderly house.

September 14. Girl X246 was talked with at the X180 hotel. Her birthplace was ———, N. Y., and her age 24 years. A friend ruined her eight years ago, and seven years ago she ran away from home and came to Syracuse. She has practiced prostitution since, her highest weekly earnings being \$80. At times she has worked as a demonstrator, receiving \$12 a week. She would not say much of her private life, is very vain, and could not be drawn into a long conversation, as she was interested in a group of men standing in the lobby.

September 14. Girl X247 was talked with on Salina St. She was born in Syracuse 18 years ago and has lived there all her life. A friend caused her downfall two years ago. She works every day at present, receiving \$5 a week salary. She has never received money for prostitution, but likes to go out for a good supper and theatre with men. She is pretty, very foolish and easily led. She lives at home.

September 10. Girl X248 was talked with at the X82 hotel. She was born in Syracuse 24 years ago and has lived there always. Her first sexual offense was with a friend four years ago, since which time she has practiced prostitution continuously, receiving as her highest weekly earnings \$30, lowest \$10. She is employed at X249's store and receives \$8 a week. She lives at home and her family think her respectable. She likes the general excitement connected with the life, and will probably develop into a low type of girl.

SUMMARY OF HISTORY CASES

The following is a summary of data compiled from the History Cases of professional and clandestine prostitutes in Syracuse. For further details see Tables 1 to 8.

Birthplaces. The birthplaces of fifty prostitutes were reported by the investigators. Of this number fourteen gave their birthplaces as Syracuse, the remaining thirty-four came from small places about Syracuse, such as E. Syracuse, Camillus, Wampsville, Baldwinsville, Minoa, Rockwell, and larger places, such as Utica, Binghamton, Troy, New York City, Philadelphia, Pa., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Providence, R. I., Newark, N. J., New London, Conn., and Bedford, Mass. Three said they were born in Canada, Germany and Ireland respectively.*

Reasons for Coming to Syracuse. The investigator persuaded thirty-nine prostitutes, who came from other cities and now ply their trade in Syracuse, to give her their reasons for coming to this city in the first instances. It must be remembered that in the majority of cases these girls may or may not have been prostitutes when they came to Syracuse. Of the thirty-nine, ten said they came either to solicit on the street or to enter houses of ill-fame as inmates. The rest came for various reasons. Some ran away from home after quarrels with folks or husbands; others live in surrounding towns and come in every day to work or to shop. Three girls came with men, one of these was a traveling salesman. Another girl comes to town every Saturday and Sunday to see the boys.†

Present Age, Age of First Sexual Offense and Age When Girls Entered Life of Prostitution. The investigator secured the ages of twenty-four girls now practicing prostitution in Syracuse. Of this number one is 19, three are 21, four are 22, four are 23, seven are 24, four are 26, and one is 28.

Twenty of these girls gave the ages when they committed their first sexual offense. Of these one was 14, two were 15, four were 16, five were 18, two were 19, two were 20, one was 22, two were 23, and one was 26.

Twenty-three of these girls gave the ages when they entered upon a life of prostitution. Of this number one was 16, one was 17, six were 18, four were 19, two were 20, two were 22, one was 23, and one was 26. Two girls said it was four months after their first sexual offense; two said

*See Table No. 1, Appendix II.

†See Table No. 2, Appendix II.

it was two months, and one declared that she began this life six weeks after her downfall.*

Wages Received by Girls in Various Occupations. It is interesting to note that the wages which the girls who are leading irregular lives in Syracuse receive in various occupations are fair, though some fall below what is usually termed a living wage, \$8. Of the twenty-five girls who gave their occupations, eleven said they either worked or had worked in department or five and ten cent stores. The average wage given was about \$8.00 per week.†

Residence of Girls Before Entering Life. Records were secured in forty-one instances showing their residence previous to entering upon a life of prostitution. Of this number thirty-five said they lived at home, four declared they were living in furnished rooms and two said they were boarding. Of those who lived at home, eight said they gave all of their earnings to the family, and six gave only part of their wages. One of the girls who lived in a furnished room said she paid \$5 per week for the room, and the two who boarded said they paid \$4 per week for board and room.

Occupation and Business of Girls Before and After Entering Life of Prostitution. Thirty girls told investigator their occupation and business before entering upon a life of prostitution. These occupations are quite varied. Some were salesgirls, cashiers in various places, such as picture shows and meat markets. Others were employed as stenographers, telephone operators, nurses, maids in hotels, and some were married.

After entering upon a life of prostitution it appears that quite a number continued at work. This was probably done to maintain a respectable appearance in the community.‡

Earnings of Prostitutes as Compared with their Earnings in Other Occupations. Forty-four prostitutes whom the investigator talked with in saloons, hotels and on the street in Syracuse gave her the amounts they had made per week in this business, that is the highest amounts as well as the lowest in some cases. The fluctuation between these two points must be considerable; and it would be very difficult to strike an average from these figures.§

The average weekly earnings of inmates of houses is fairly well established from various sources. It is not as high in Syracuse as it is in New York or Chicago. In these places the average in \$1 houses is

*See Table No. 3, Appendix II.

†See Table No. 5, Appendix II.

‡See Table No. 7, Appendix II.

§See Table No. 8, Appendix II.

about \$50 per week. Under the heading "Earnings of Inmates in Houses," it will be seen that the average in Syracuse is about \$25 or \$30.

Some of the forty-four prostitutes who gave their highest earnings per week from this business said they made as high as \$100, \$150 and \$200 per week. Some said \$15 as the highest and \$2 as the lowest.

The largest number gave such figures as \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35 and \$40, as the highest earnings per week and \$3, \$5, \$6 and \$10 and \$20 as the lowest.

It is interesting to compare the salaries these girls receive in respectable occupations, combined with which they follow prostitution as a side line. For instance the girl who says she makes \$200 per week in prostitution receives \$15 as an actress. The girl who makes \$6 as a salesgirl declares that she earns \$25 per week as a prostitute. A maid in a hotel at \$5 per week makes as high as \$40 from prostitution.*

First Sexual Offense. The partner of the girl in her first sexual offense was secured in forty-six cases. Of this number fourteen were strangers whom the girl met occasionally; eight were lovers, who accomplished the ruin of the girls before marriage; eighteen were designated as friends; five were relatives; one a brother-in-law; one an epileptic uncle; one a cousin; one a brother, and one is mentioned as a relative. A teacher of one of the girls is given.

Prostitutes and their Children. The investigators were only able to learn the facts regarding their children from eleven prostitutes. These women had sixteen children. Of this number four were legitimate, seven illegitimate, and in five cases the investigator could not learn whether or not the mother had been married.

Civil State of Girls. The civil state of girls was secured in forty-seven instances. Of this number three are now living with their husbands, two of these give part of their earnings to these men; ten are separated from their husbands, leaving them for different reasons, such as cruelty, failure to support, on account of drink, etc.; and thirty-four are designated as single.

Reasons Given by Girls for Entering Life of Prostitution. Forty girls gave investigator certain reasons for entering a life of professional or clandestine prostitution. These girls were seen on the street, in saloons and hotels in Syracuse. They belong for the most part to the clandestine type. They work at various occupations. One girl declares that she goes out only with traveling men, and nobody knows it. She goes to church and Sunday School and says that many girls like her go

*See Table No. 8, Appendix II.

out on the quiet. Without doubt there is a large number of girls of this type in Syracuse. Of the forty girls who would talk of their personal histories, seven referred to conditions in their family lives, which influenced them in taking up their present life; nine blamed their husbands; nineteen had personal reasons for taking this step, and five declared that insufficient money for food or clothes drove them into immoral living.

Drug Victims. Four of the fifty-one prostitutes interviewed admitted they were drug fiends, victims of cocaine and morphine; several were heavy cigarette smokers and a number were evidently far gone from drink.

Abortions. Two of the fifty-one prostitutes admitted that they had had abortion operations performed. One woman was very weak from three such operations. Another woman said she now resorted to unnatural practices to escape danger of having children.

CHAPTER VIII

The Economic and Social Aspects of Commercialized Vice

"There is one great basic fact which underlies all public questions at the present moment. That singular fact is that nothing is done in this country as it was done twenty years ago."

Prior to 1880 the commercialized social evil existed only in a few large seaport cities, because we were an agricultural nation of small cities and rural communities. Our population was mostly native English or North European stock, whose life centered in the home and whose social interests were chiefly those provided by the church.

Hours of labor were long, often from sun to sun, and machinery and industrial equipment crude and exhausting to the worker.

Marriage at twenty to twenty-five was the rule and its strict code of morality was that of our Anglo-Saxon and Germanic ancestors.

The main business of life was living.

The development of industry, and the commercialization of practically every human interest in the past thirty years has completely transformed daily life. Power, transportation and lighting by electricity, automatic machinery, the gas engine, the typewriter, the telephone, the moving picture show, vaudeville and the modern drama, these and scores of other developments of applied science, have shortened labor to nine or ten hours per day. They have relieved many laborers from exhausting toil; made night a continuation of day, and have commercialized much of the social and moral influences formerly left to the home and the church.

The main business of life now is pleasure.

This transformation has brought into industry thousands of women to whom marriage is long deferred, or denied, and whose rate of wages is that established years ago when woman's employment in industry was merely a temporary incident prior to her marriage. This economic and social revolution has accentuated the problem of the social evil by making it easy and profitable to exploit women in vice. If such exploitation be unrestrained it can only result in a hideous political corruption and personal demoralization such as that disclosed in New York by the Rosenthal murder, and the testimony of Mrs. Goode.

As Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan of New York has said, "Gambling and prostitution have offered for twenty years, and still offer, opportunity for continuous and vastly profitable careers, through which active men starting at the bottom work up to the top, as in any other business." Under our American policy of "Freedom of the Individual," together with a system of antiquated court procedure, criminal law encumbered by trivial technicalities, and courts hampered by the failure of the better type of citizens to do jury duty, it has become exceedingly difficult to obtain convictions of these commercial criminals.

Hence they continue their unobstructed course to murder, or some other culminating crisis. For, as Magistrate Corrigan again says, "Early in 1912 it was very clear to any in a position to see that the criminal population of New York was rapidly rising to a boiling point; and that an explosion of some kind was inevitable."

A like fate awaits every American city, unless the citizens unite to suppress commercialized vice.

Insanity is another phase of the social evil which grows with the rapidity of a cancer. The cost for the care of the insane in New York state for 1909 was \$5,600,000. In 1912 it had risen to \$8,400,000, an increase of \$2,800,000, or fifty per cent in three years. The official estimate for the state for 1913 is \$11,792,704, an increase since 1909 of \$6,192,704, or one hundred and ten per cent in four years.

Approximately twenty per cent of the insanity among men, and ten per cent among women is incurable paresis, caused usually by syphilis. An additional thirty per cent of the insanity among men and ten per cent among women arises from conditions due directly or indirectly to alcohol. Thus the heavy and rapidly increasing cost of insanity is due, in great part, to the social evil.

The situation is serious, but not hopeless unless we continue to ignore it. We must realize that human nature remains unchanged, and that the normal, healthy young human being who works but ten hours a day at a light task, and who has five hours of leisure each evening, will continue an easy prey to the crafty exploiters of vice for profit, unless we devise powerful measures to thwart these commercial criminals.

Certain of these measures anyone can apply now. We can all do our part in teaching the youth of both sexes the simple truths of life, and the physical and moral dangers which confront them.

We can protect our daughters and sisters by compelling the men who wish to marry them to present a certificate from *an accredited physician of diagnosis by an accepted biological test* showing that they are free from venereal or other contagious diseases. We can uphold the clergy in their

efforts to make this requirement general. By so doing we shall exert a powerful restraint upon many young men before marriage.

We can direct the energy of the young people into moral channels by using the school houses, churches, and public buildings as centres of wholesome amusement and social activity.

Every good citizen can help justice greatly by serving on the jury whenever called. Without such men it is difficult to obtain convictions in cases arising from the social evil and violations of the excise laws.

We can accomplish much by persistent demands for the enforcement of existing laws relating to prostitution and the sale of liquor. We can urge the enactment in New York state of laws similar to the thoroughly effective Iowa laws for the suppression of prostitution, referred to in another chapter in this report. And we can insist that the Bureau of Health exercise the same control over the social diseases that it does other contagious and infectious diseases.

We should help maintain the work of making a moral survey of the city from time to time by such non-political agencies as the American Vigilance Association, or the New York Bureau of Municipal Research. Such surveys constitute an audit of the police and other departments of the city government, and are as necessary to an efficient administration of the city as regular examination of banks is necessary to banking efficiency.

Lastly, we must no longer depend wholly upon volunteer committees of citizens for the study and solution of modern city problems. These twentieth century civic evils must be handled by twentieth century methods if we expect to prevent their overwhelming us. They require steady work day by day, and year after year by educated, experienced and paid social workers.

Much of the routine work of this moral survey was done by the Syracuse Associated Charities, it being recognized by the committee as the logical agent for such work.

The bringing of moral defectives under control, in order to prevent the spread of disease and the propagation of more defectives, is an important factor in reducing the social evil to its minimum. That the Associated Charities, whose social workers cover the city, has most efficient means for accomplishing such preventive hygiene is shown by the following cases, taken from many similar ones on file:

Associated Charities Record. Katherine,* aged 32 years, came into the office of the Associated Charities, July, 1912, looking for a place to board her two children, saying she would be willing to pay \$2.50 a

*All names given are fictitious.

week for their care. She said she was working in a restaurant, earning \$5 a week, but would have to give up her position if she could not find a place for her children. A plan was worked out by the Associated Charities immediately, but it failed because the woman could not be found.

In November the woman was admitted to a local hospital and shortly after gave birth to a child. Investigation proved that the woman had never been married and that this was the fifth child. An orphan asylum in a nearby city is caring for four of the children, and the fifth had been placed with a family in the city. The woman, when admitted to the hospital, came from a house of prostitution, and returned to one. Through the efforts of the Associated Charities she was sent to her home city. The authorities there agreed to send her to a corrective institution.

Associated Charities Record. Jennie,* aged 21 years. Jennie's fifth child was born in October, 1912. The woman's expenses were paid by the Department of Charities. Upon investigation the Associated Charities found that she and John were married under compulsion upon the birth of the second child. He deserted immediately. Since then she has given birth to three children, the Department of Charities paying the expenses of the confinement each time. The Associated Charities Visitor interviewed Jennie's mother and found her caring for the children. Her income was insufficient for their proper care and upon the Visitor's suggestion, the Department of Charities are giving her \$2.50 a week instead of forcing her to place the children in an institution. With her consent the last baby has been adopted out. The Associated Charities Visitor swore out a warrant against Jennie, who now has syphilis, and she was committed to Albion, where she will no longer be a menace to society.

Associated Charities Record. Margaret,* 18 years of age, was reported from two sources as being syphilitic. The Associated Charities was asked to make some disposition of the case. The girl was located at one of the hospitals, where she was working. Her parents were living in town and were greatly distressed to know what to do with her. Doctors were consulted as to her condition, and it was found that she needed careful treatment. She was sent to Albion Reformatory. The superintendent of that institution wrote that the girl was in such bad condition, due to syphilis and gonorrhœa, that she had to be put in quarantine. Later reports received from the institution show that Margaret is behaving well, and is much better physically.

Without such preventive work as this, persistently maintained and backed by ample public support, Syracuse and our American cities are

*All names given are fictitious.

in danger of being swamped by the swiftly rising tide of dependants, defectives and delinquents now numbering about 10,000 in Syracuse, or seven per cent of the population. They supply a large quota of the prostitutes of both sexes; spread disease broadcast, and crowd our hospitals and asylums. If unrestrained they will produce a numerous brood of their kind to increase the burden society must carry in the immediate future.

CHAPTER IX

Conclusions and Recommendations

This investigation shows that through the tacit permission of the authorities and the indifference of its citizens there has existed for generations in Syracuse what is to all intents and purposes a segregated district where the business of prostitution is openly encouraged and practiced in flagrant violation of the law. The community has thus become a partner in this abhorrent crime. The experience of every city where segregation has been tried has demonstrated its utter failure; and all students of the social evil agree that segregation, so far from repressing prostitution or confining it to any one district, actually tends to its increase and spread throughout the community. The preceding report of conditions in Syracuse amply bears out this contention.

The segregation of prostitution and its permission (tacit or otherwise) in any one section encourages every kind of vicious practice, and gives rise to unnatural vice. Thus the investigators found perversion fearfully common in the houses of prostitution in the city.

If we are to make any headway against the social evil, it must be understood once for all that segregation does not segregate. This is the universal experience. Only with this understanding clearly in mind can the problem be dealt with adequately.

Segregation does not even segregate the venereal diseases. On the contrary it assures their spreading. Even granted that the inmates are periodically examined, and that the examination is adequate (which it very rarely is or can be) this assertion still remains true. An inmate may be examined one day, and be declared free from venereal disease. That same night she may entertain a diseased man, and become infected. All the men who have intercourse with her before her next examination are in danger of contamination. The medical certificate thus gives a false sense of security to the patrons of a segregated district which too often leads to their physical ruin. And besides this, in accordance with our one-sided treatment of this problem, the physical examination extends only to the woman. Men carry the infection as well as women; and vicious men frequently carry it into innocent homes. Vicious women very seldom do so.

This report amply demonstrates that the vice fostered in the segre-

gated district spreads its baneful influence to every part of the community, even invading not only the colleges but the high schools. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon this phase of the problem. As a matter of fact there is actually more of the business of commercialized prostitution carried on outside the segregated district than within. But the segregated district is the center where it breeds, and whence it spreads. Prostitution is there openly flaunted in defiance of law and decency; it is advertised as other businesses are advertised; and all possible means are employed to encourage every form of unspeakable vice. If any advance is to be made in the fight against the social evil in this city *the segregated district must be abolished.*

The investigation also shows unmistakably the pernicious influence of the association of prostitution with the saloon and the disorderly hotels, which is common in Syracuse. As has already been stated, the abnormal number of saloons practically forces many proprietors to associate prostitution with their liquor business in order to make a living. This type of the liquor business is the means of luring young men and women into vice. This is its purpose. The business must be made to pay, and this is the means. The more drink, the more prostitution; the more prostitution the more drink. Thus is the vicious circle completed. The young people's self-control is broken down by the first few drinks. The means of vice are close at hand, and every encouragement for its indulgence is employed. Seduction or prostitution is the next easy step.

It is safe to say that without this stimulus of liquor the extensive business of prostitution would materially shrink at once. And the evil influence is brought to bear upon those who have not yet fallen into vice, but who, under the influence of the liquor, are made ripe for the fall.

Thus the investigation shows conclusively that the disorderly hotels and cafes, together with the saloons run in connection with prostitution, are a most pernicious source of the debauchery of youth.

The investigation also reveals the prevalence of street soliciting in open defiance of the police. The professional or semi-professional prostitute carries on her nefarious trade openly throughout the business centre of the city. As already pointed out elsewhere in this report, there is no city ordinance prohibiting street solicitation. *Such an ordinance should be at once enacted and rigidly enforced.*

The evidence of the prevalence of clandestine prostitution, very largely on the part of young people, is another pitiful outcome of the investigation. This suggests an ignorance on the part of the youth of the city regarding the dangers attending sexual vice, and a lax moral

sense. Something must be done to educate our boys and girls in this matter, and to strengthen their moral fibre. We submit this chapter of the report to the earnest consideration of parents, teachers, ministers, and all who have to do with the training of youth.

In this connection we wish to call special attention to the report relative to summer amusement resorts in the vicinity of the city. The committee feels that they cannot too strongly emphasize the evils attending the lax supervision of these resorts.

Information in the hands of the committee also points to the fact that many of the city parks, not alone those on the outskirts, but those in the populous parts of the city, are inadequately policed and lighted, and that this results in vicious practices in the summer time.

The chapter on Prostitution and Disease should also receive the earnest consideration of all citizens. These diseases, so frightful in their consequences, not only to the guilty, but to innocent wives and children yet unborn, are distressingly prevalent in Syracuse.

One very significant fact disclosed by the investigation is that the vice of Syracuse is constantly recruited by girls from the neighboring towns, who, having fallen into prostitution here, pass on to the houses of prostitution in the City of New York. Thus Syracuse and the other cities of central New York become supply stations for the vice of the larger city.

The affidavit of the investigator who visited the city at the time of the Conference of Older Boys reveals in a striking way the pernicious influence for the corruption of youth of a well known segregated vice district in any community. This alone should make the further tolerance of segregated vice in Syracuse an absolute impossibility.

In the appendix following will be found detailed the experiences of certain cities that have faced the problem of vice with the determination that it be reduced to a minimum. This chapter is commended to the thoughtful perusal of the city authorities, police department and citizens generally. *What other cities have done, Syracuse can do.*

In view of these conclusions, and its careful study of the social evil in Syracuse and other cities, the committee presents the following recommendations to state and city authorities, public officials, and various organizations:

Recommendations to the State Authorities

1. That a state law similar to the Iowa Injunction and Abatement Law (See Appendix No. IV) be enacted and enforced whereby houses of prostitution and assignation are declared to be a nuisance, citizens are given the right to institute summary proceedings in equity for the abate-

ment of the nuisance, and the penalty for prostitution is placed upon the owner or owners of the building or property where prostitution occurs.

2. That the law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in connection with prostitution be enforced; that violation of this prohibition be punished by permanent revocation of all liquor licenses held by any parties engaged in the violation, and that the revocation of licenses apply not only to the holders of the license but also for a term of not less than one year to the premises where the illegal sale of liquor occurred.

3. That violations of the liquor laws be punished by the permanent revocation of all licenses held by the violators, and that the revocation apply also for a term of not less than one year to the premises where the violation occurred.

4. That in dealing with prostitution in the courts, fine be abolished and imprisonment or an adult probation system be substituted.

5. That the number of saloons in Syracuse be immediately reduced through a rigid enforcement of the excise laws so that it shall bear a normal relationship to the population of the city.

6. That a course in Sex Hygiene be introduced into the Normal Schools of the state, so that teachers may be prepared to instruct their pupils.

Recommendations to the City Authorities

1. That a city ordinance be enacted and enforced similar to the so-called "Tin Plate Ordinance" of Portland, Ore. (See Appendix No. IV), whereby the owner of any building used wholly or in part as a hotel, rooming house, lodging house, etc., shall maintain at the principal street entrance a plate bearing the name and address of the owner or owners of the building and the land on which it stands.

2. That city ordinances be enacted and enforced that shall deal adequately with street solicitation.

3. That the tacit permission of the segregated district where prostitution is exploited for profit cease, and that the district be abolished by vigorous enforcement of the laws relative to prostitution; and that this abolition of the segregated district be followed by continued and persistent efforts to reduce prostitution in all parts of the city.

4. That in cases of arrest in disorderly houses or resorts, the men as well as the women be held for trial.

5. That prostitutes who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity, or who are arrested and convicted, be sent to an industrial home with hospital accommodations.

6. That semi-delinquent girls be separated from delinquents, and enlightened methods of care and education given them.

7. That enlarged and adequate provision be made, in connection with the Juvenile Court, for the care of delinquent young girls held in temporary detention.

8. That all association of saloons and prostitution be absolutely abolished; and that all connections between the bar and other rooms be immediately and permanently closed.

9. That the hotels and cafes of the city be adequately supervised; that bona fide registration of guests occupying rooms be required in all hotels; that all connections between wine room and bed rooms be abolished; and that no screens or curtains be allowed in wine rooms.

10. That dance halls be placed under control of accredited matrons; and that no association of the dance halls with saloons or the sale of liquor be permitted.

11. That the city's system of parks and playgrounds be extended to provide ample recreation centres for children and adults; that the parks be given ample supervision and lighting, and that the playgrounds be supervised by matrons.

12. That women be added to the police force.

13. That public comfort stations be established in appropriate sections of the city.

Recommendations to the Bureau of Health

1. That the Bureau of Health recognize the social diseases as contagious diseases, and subject them to a degree of control equal to or greater than that maintained in relation to other diseases; that the Bureau of Health adopt the methods now employed by the Department of Health in New York City for the control of social diseases, and that the Bureau compile annually the statistics of these diseases in order to ascertain the efficiency of control.

Recommendations to the Board of Education

1. That the Board of Education investigate thoroughly the advisability and methods of teaching sex hygiene to the older pupils of the public schools.

2. That the school houses be used as social centers to as great an extent as practicable for children, young people and adults.

Recommendations to Parents

That parents change their attitude of assumed ignorance regarding sex to one of initial or primary instruction; that they instruct their

children in the simple facts of sex life, sex hygiene, and the physical and moral dangers associated with vice, or arrange with some suitable person for the proper instruction of their children in these matters.

Recommendations to the Authorities Where the Summer Amusement Resorts are Located

That such authorities provide adequate supervision of the summer amusement resorts, and that the dark places in the grounds be lighted.

Recommendations to Various Organizations

1. That the Churches, Clubs, The Chamber of Commerce, Women's Organizations, Labor Assemblies and Labor Unions throughout the city enter upon a vigorous campaign of education regarding the social evil, to the end that the public conscience be awakened to the point of insisting upon its suppression.

2. That the business men of Syracuse, through the Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations, be informed of the cost of vice and its diseases in reduced efficiency of workers, the cost of sickness and hospital treatment, and premature death.

And Finally to the Men of Syracuse

That they recognize one standard of morality for men and women alike, govern their lives accordingly, and set their faces sternly against every form of sexual vice. The social evil is fundamentally a man's problem. It is fostered by men for financial profit, and for the gratification of their passions. Thousands of unwilling girl recruits are annually forced or lured into its toils by that monstrous product of our civilization, the male procurer, whose business is seduction.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

ACCOUNTS OF AN INMATE OF A DOLLAR HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION FROM
JANUARY 1ST, 1912, TO JUNE 30TH, 1912

JANUARY 1st, 1912

	Total Earnings	Her Share	Balance in Debt to Madam	Expenses	Remarks
			\$96.00		Began year with this debt
Mon..... 1	\$17.00	\$8.50	87.50		
Tues..... 2	10.00	5.00	82.50		
			109.50	\$27.00	Ring
Wed..... 3	9.00	4.50	105.00		
Thurs.... 4	11.00	5.50	99.50		
Fri..... 5	4.00	2.00	97.50		
			120.50	23.00	
Sat..... 6	10.00	5.00	115.50		
			116.00	.50	Show
			126.18	10.18	Waist \$4.98, home \$5.00, 20c (?)
Sun..... 7	7.00	4.50	121.68		
Mon..... 8	8.00	3.50	118.18		
Tues..... 9	6.00	6.50	111.68		
Wed.....10	14.00	7.00	104.68		
Thur.....11	7.00	3.50	101.18		
Fri.....12	13.00	6.50	94.68		
			113.68	19.00	Dress \$15.00, switch \$4.00
Sat.....13	11.00	5.50	108.18		
			135.18	27.00	Wash \$2.00, ring \$25.00
Sun.....14	10.00	*2.00	133.18		
Mon.....15	6.00	2.50	130.68		
Tues.....16	9.00	4.50	126.18		
Wed.....17	8.00	4.00	122.18		
			123.18	1.00	Show
Thurs....18	5.00	2.50	120.68		
Fri.....19	12.00	6.00	114.68		
Sat.....20	10.00	5.00	109.68		
			114.68	5.00	(?)
Sun.....21	10.00	*2.00	112.68		
			115.68	3.00	Wash and Doctor
Mon.....22	16.00	8.00	107.68		
Tues.....23	3.00	1.50	106.18		
Wed.....24	13.00	6.50	99.68		
			103.86	4.18	Com. \$1.25, dress \$2.50, 15c and 28c (?)
Thurs....25	14.00	7.00	96.86		
Fri.....26	12.00	6.00	90.86		
Sat.....27	21.00	10.50	80.36		
			84.51	4.15	15c, \$3.00, \$1.00 (?)
Sun.....28	19.00	*6.50	78.01		
			103.01	25.00	Ring
Mon.....29	11.00	5.50	97.51		
			107.51	10.00	Home
Tues.....30	10.00	†4.00	103.51		
Wed.....31	10.00	5.00	98.51		
Totals	\$326.00	\$156.50		\$159.01 6.00	Board
				\$165.01	

*Board of inmate, \$3.00, taken out of her share of earnings each Sunday.

†Inmate's share of earnings not an even half of her total receipts for the day.

APPENDIX I—Continued

FEBRUARY 1st, 1912

	Total Earnings	Her Share	Balance in Debt to Madam	Expenses	Remarks
			\$98.51		
Thurs.... 1	\$9.00	\$4.50	94.01		
			96.51	\$2.50	Show 50c, shoes \$2.00
Fri..... 2	10.00	5.00	91.51		
Sat..... 3	19.00	9.50	82.01		
			84.01	2.00	Washing
Sun..... 4	13.00	*3.50	80.51		
Mon..... 5	12.00	6.00	74.51		
			77.81	3.30	Show (Grand) 30c, dress dyed \$3.00
Tue..... 6	8.00	4.00	73.81		
			78.81	5.00	Hat
Wed..... 7	5.00	2.50	76.31		
Thurs.... 8		out al			
Fri..... 9		out al			
Sat.....10	18.00	9.00	67.31		
			68.31	1.00	Chss.
Sun.....11	21.00	*7.50	60.81		
			63.81	3.00	Doctor \$1.00, washing \$2.00
Mon.....12	13.00	6.50	57.31		
			58.81	1.50	Lysol 25c, record \$1.00, chop suey 25c
Tues....13	13.00	6.50	52.31		
Wed....14	4.00	2.00	50.31		
Thurs....15	9.00	4.50	45.81		
			51.56	5.75	Home \$5.00, show 75c
Fri.....16	10.00	5.00	46.56		
Sat.....17	14.00	7.00	39.56		
			41.81	2.25	Washing \$2.00, waist 25c
Sun.....18	18.00	*6.00	35.81		
Mon.....19	13.00	6.50	29.31		
Tues....20	9.00	4.50	24.81		
			25.16	.35	Cream (Cold)
Wed....21	6.00	3.00	22.16		
			22.66	.50	Show
Thurs....22	11.00	5.50	17.16		
Fri.....23	9.00	4.50	12.66		
Sat.....24	23.00	11.50	1.16		
			30.16	29.00	Washing \$3.00, Doctor \$1.00, ring \$25.00
Sun.....25	12.00	*3.00	27.16		
Mon.....26	9.00	4.50	22.66		
Tues....27	9.00	4.50	18.16		
Wed....28	10.00	5.00	13.16		
			16.76	3.60	Furs, sandwich, go out \$2.60, old lady \$1.00
Thurs....29	2.00	1.00	15.76		
			19.76	4.00	Doctor \$1.00, washing \$2.00, (?) \$1.00
Totals	\$309.00	\$142.50		\$63.75	
				12.00	Board
				\$75.75	

*Board \$3.00, taken out each Sunday.

APPENDIX I—*Continued*

MARCH 1st, 1912

	Total Earnings	Her Share	Balance in Debt to Madam	Expenses	Remarks
			\$19.76		
Fri..... 1	\$11.00	\$5.50	14.26		
Sat..... 2	20.00	10.00	4.26		
			7.26	\$3.00	Doctor \$1.00, washing \$2.00
Sun..... 3	11.00	*2.50	4.76		
			14.76	10.00	Clothes
Mon..... 4	7.00	3.50	11.26		
Tues..... 5	13.00	6.50	4.76		
			8.26	3.50	Dress \$2.50, bank \$1.00
Wed..... 6	11.00	5.50	2.76		
Thurs.... 7	17.00	*5.50	†2.74		
			8.26	11.00	Dress \$8.00, washing and Doctor \$3.00
Fri..... 8	17.00	8.50	†.24		
Sat..... 9	16.00	8.00	†8.24		
Sun.....10	14.00	4.00	12.24		
			12.76	25.00	(?)
Mon.....11	10.00	5.00	7.76		
			17.76	10.00	Suit
Tues.....12	14.00	7.00	10.76		
Wed.....13	16.00	8.00	2.76		
Thurs....14	9.00	4.50	†1.74		
			†.99	.75	Corset
Fri.....15	19.50	9.75	†10.74		
Sat.....16	30.00	15.00	†25.74		
			†22.74	3.00	Doctor and washing
Sun.....17	9.00	*1.50	†24.24		
Mon.....18	7.00	3.50	†27.74		
			†15.74	12.00	Hat
Tues.....19	12.00	6.00	†21.74		
			15.76	37.50	Suit
Wed.....20	8.00	4.00	11.76		
			15.76	4.00	Shoes
Thurs....21	11.00	5.50	10.26		
			14.76	4.50	Shirtwaist
Fri.....22	15.00	7.50	7.26		
Sat.....23	17.00	8.50	†1.24		
			2.41	3.65	Doctor and washing (Jew)
Sun.....24	11.00	*2.50	†.09		
			33.89	33.98	(?) \$3.00, skirt \$2.98, ring and presents \$18.00, go home \$10.00
Mon.....25	11.00	5.50	28.39		
Tues.....26	Home				
Wed.....27	Home				
Thurs....28	Home				
Fri.....29	Home				
Sat.....30	14.00	7.00	21.39		
			32.39	11.00	Washing and Doctor \$3.00
Sun.....31	13.00	*3.50	28.89		
Totals	\$363.50	\$163.75		\$172.88	
				18.00	Board
				\$190.88	

*Board \$3.00 taken out each Sunday.

†Balance ahead. Madam owes inmate.

APPENDIX I—*Continued*

APRIL 1st, 1912

	Total Earnings	Her Share	Balance in Debt to Madam	Expenses	Remarks
			\$28.89		
Mon..... 1	\$7.00	\$3.50	25.39		
			27.39	\$2.00	"Comond"
Tues..... 2	3.00	1.50	25.89		
			26.89	1.00	Show
Wed..... 3	6.00	3.00	23.89		
			24.89	1.00	Bank
Thurs.... 4	6.00	3.00	21.89		
Fri..... 5	10.00	5.00	16.89		
			26.89	10.00	Bank X B
Sat..... 6	16.00	8.00	18.89		
Sun..... 7	21.00	*7.50	11.39		
			14.39	3.00	Doctor and washing
Mon..... 8	15.00	7.50	6.89		
			32.64	25.75	(?) 75c, ring, fish \$25.00
Tues..... 9	10.00	5.00	27.64		
			29.14	1.50	Doctor \$1.00, lysol 25c, powder 25c
Wed.....10	3.00	1.50	27.64		
			65.89	38.25	Dresses \$15.00, coat \$6.00, powder 25c, wash \$3.00, Doctor \$1.00, combination \$7.50, Doctor \$1.00, combination \$4.50
Thurs....11					
Fri.....12					
Sat.....13					
Sun.....14					
Mon.....15					
Tues.....16					
Wed.....17					
Thurs....18	13.00	6.50	59.39		
Fri.....19	10.00	5.00	54.39		
			54.64	.25	(?)
Sat.....20	12.00	6.00	48.64		
			51.64	3.00	Doctor and washing
Sun.....21	16.00	*5.00	46.64		
Mon.....22	10.00	5.00	41.64		
			86.64	45.00	Ring \$30.00, coat Mr. F. \$15.00
Tues.....23	8.00	4.00	82.64		
Wed.....24	11.00	5.50	77.14		
			92.64	15.50	Dress
Thurs....25	10.00	5.00	87.64		
Fri.....26	12.00	6.00	81.64		
Sat.....27	19.00	9.50	72.14		
			75.14	3.00	Doctor and washing
Sun.....28	14.00	*4.00	71.14		
			75.64	4.50	(?) \$2.50, "Borred" \$1.50, (?) 50c
Mon.....29					
Tues.....30	8.00	4.00	71.64		
Totals	\$240.00	\$111.00		\$153.75	
				9.00	Board
				\$162.75	

*Board \$3.00, taken out each Sunday.

APPENDIX I—*Continued*

MAY 1st, 1912

	Total Earnings	Her Share	Balance in Debt to Madam	Expenses	Remarks
			\$71.64		
Wed..... 1	\$8.00	\$4.00	67.64		
Thurs.... 2	12.00	6.00	61.64	\$1.50	(?)
			63.14		
Fri..... 3	10.00	5.00	58.14		
Sat..... 4	21.00	10.50	47.64		
			93.89	46.25	Doctor and washing \$3.50, ring \$25.00, curtains \$17.75
Sun..... 5	15.00	*4.50	89.39		
Mon..... 6	10.00	5.00	84.39		
Tues..... 7	10.00	5.00	79.39		
			95.99	16.60	"Comond" \$16.00, borrowed 60c
Wed..... 8	7.00	3.50	92.49		
Thurs.... 9	3.00	1.50	90.99		
			107.99	17.00	Hat
Fri.....10	8.00	4.00	103.99		
Sat.....11	18.00	9.00	94.99		
			95.99	1.00	Express
Sun.....12	14.00	*4.00	91.99		
			93.99	2.00	Laundry
Mon.....13	9.00	4.50	89.49		
Tues.....14	14.00	7.00	82.49		
			83.69	1.20	Towels
Wed.....15	7.00	3.50	80.19		
Thurs....16	7.00	3.50	76.69		
			77.44	.75	Show
Fri.....17	8.00	4.00	73.44		
			76.54	3.10	Doctor and washing \$3.00, (?) 10c
Sat.....18	20.00	10.00	66.54		
Sun.....19	16.00	*5.00	61.54		
			91.54	30.00	Home
Mon.....20	8.00	4.00	87.54		
Tues.....21	11.00	5.50	82.04		
Wed.....22	12.00	6.00	76.04		
			78.54	2.50	(?)
Thurs....23	2.00	1.00	77.54		
Fri.....24	16.00	8.00	69.54		
Sat.....25	22.00	11.00	58.54		
			61.84	3.30	Doctor and washing, \$3.00, (?) 30c
Sun.....26	16.00	*5.00	56.84		
Mon.....27	9.00	4.50	52.34		
			53.34	1.00	Dress
Tues.....28	8.00	4.00	49.34		
Wed.....29	16.00	8.00	41.34		
Thurs....30	21.00	10.50	30.84		
Fri.....31	10.00	5.00	25.84		
Totals	\$368.00	\$172.00		\$126.20 12.00	Board
				\$138.20	

*Board \$3.00, taken out each Sunday.

APPENDIX I—*Continued*

JUNE 1st, 1912

	Total Earnings	Her Share	Balance in Debt to Madam	Expenses	Remarks
			\$25.84		
Sat..... 1	\$16.00	\$8.00	17.84		
			19.84	\$2.00	Washing
Sun..... 2	13.00	*3.50	16.34		
			18.84	2.50	(?)
Mon..... 3	8.00	4.00	14.84		
Tues..... 4	19.00	9.50	5.34		
			28.34	23.00	(?)
Wed..... 5	Home				
Thurs.... 6	Home				
Fri..... 7	11.00	5.50	22.84		
Sat..... 8	19.00	9.50	13.34		
			15.34	2.00	Washing
Sun..... 9	13.00	*3.50	11.84		
			17.84	6.00	Gloves \$1.00, shoes \$5.00
Mon.....10	8.00	4.00	13.84		
Tues.....11	8.00	4.00	9.84		
Wed.....12	11.00	5.50	4.34		
			20.34	16.00	Coat \$13.15, (?) \$2.50, 35c
Thurs....13	5.00	2.50	17.84		
Fri.....14	7.00	3.50	14.34		
Sat.....15	17.00	8.50	5.84		
			10.84	5.00	Washing \$2.00, Doctor \$1.00, Miss
Sun.....16	20.00	*7.00	3.84		— \$2.00
			31.34	27.50	Dress
Mon.....17	10.00	5.00	26.34		
Tues.....18	10.00	5.00	21.34		
Wed.....19	22.00	11.00	10.34		
			14.49	4.15	Waist \$4.00, (?) 15c
Thurs....20	16.00	8.00	6.49		
Fri.....21	7.00	3.50	2.99		
			6.99	4.00	Doctor and washing
Sat.....22	17.00	8.50	†1.51		
			2.99	4.50	Dress \$4.00, (?) 50c
Sun.....23	9.00	*1.50	1.49		
			26.49	25.00	Ring \$20.00, locket \$5.00, (follow-
Mon.....24	7.00	3.50	22.99		ing original entry torn out)
			40.49	17.50	(?)
Tues.....25	13.00	6.50	33.99		
			35.49	1.50	(?) \$1.00, (?) 50c
Wed.....26	10.00	5.00	30.49		
Thurs....27	14.00	7.00	23.49		
			44.49	21.00	(?)
Fri.....28	16.00	8.00	36.49		
			43.49	7.00	(?) \$1.00, (?) \$6.00
Sat.....29	18.00	9.00	34.49		
Sun.....30	12.00	*3.00	31.49		
Totals	\$356.00	\$163.00		\$168.65	
				15.00	Board
				\$183.65	

*Board \$3.00, taken out each Sunday.

†Balance ahead. Madam owes inmate.

APPENDIX I—Continued

TOTAL EARNINGS, HER SHARE OF EARNINGS, EXPENSES, AND BALANCE OF DEBT TO MADAM, JANUARY 1ST TO JUNE 30TH, 1912, ACCOUNTS OF X39, INMATE OF ONE DOLLAR HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION.

	Total Earnings	Her Share (deducting board)	Expenses, (excluding board)	Deficit	Surplus
Jan.....	\$326.00	\$156.50	\$159.01	\$2.51	
Feb.....	309.00	142.50	63.75		\$78.75
March.....	363.50	163.75	172.88	9.13	
April.....	240.00	111.00	153.75	42.75	
May.....	368.00	172.00	126.20		45.80
June.....	356.00	163.00	168.65	5.65	
Total.....	\$1962.50	\$908.75	\$844.24	\$60.04	\$124.55
Average per week..	\$75.48	\$34.95			

Balance debt to Madam January 1st, 1912.....	\$96.00		\$96.00
Expenses, January 1st to June 30th, 1912.....	844.24	Deficit	60.04
	\$940.24		\$156.04
Earnings, January 1st to June 30th, 1912.....	908.75	Surplus	124.55
Balance debt to Madam June 30th, 1912.....	\$31.49		\$31.49

TOTAL EARNINGS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER DAY BASED UPON THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED FROM JANUARY 1ST TO JUNE 30TH, 1912. ACCOUNTS OF X39, INMATE OF ONE DOLLAR HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION.

	Total Earnings	No. Days Worked	Average Working Day	Every Day	Highest	Lowest
Jan.....	\$326.00	31	\$10.50	\$10.50	Jan. 27, Sat. \$21.00	Jan. 23, Tues. \$3.00
Feb.....	309.00	27	11.45	10.65	Feb. 24, Sat. 23.00	Feb. 29, Thurs. 2.00
Mar.....	363.50	27	13.46	11.73	Mar. 16, Sat. 30.00	Mar. 4 & 18, Mon. 7.00
April.....	240.00	21	11.43	8.00	April 7, Sun. 21.00	April 3, Tues. 3.00
May.....	368.00	31	11.87	11.87	May 25, Sat. 22.00	May 23, Thurs. 2.00
June.....	356.00	28	12.71	11.87	June 19, Wed. 22.00	June 13, Thurs. 5.00
	\$1962.50	165				

Average per working day, \$11.90.
 Average per working week, \$83.30.
 Average per working year, \$4,331.60.

CLASSIFIED EXPENSES OF X39, INMATE OF A DOLLAR HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION, JANUARY 1ST TO JUNE 30TH, 1912

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total	Per Cent
Dress.....	\$28.16	\$10.25	\$82.23	\$70.00	\$34.00	\$73.65	\$298.29	32.50
Jewelry.....	77.00	25.00	18.00	55.00	25.00	25.00	225.00	24.60
Home.....	15.00	5.00	20.00		30.00		70.00	7.60
Doctor amd Washing....	2.00	14.00	15.65	15.00	9.50	11.00	67.15	7.50
Shows.....	1.50	2.05		1.00	.75	1.00	6.30	.70
Miscellaneous.....	35.35	7.45	37.00	12.75	26.95	58.00	177.50	19.20
Total.....	\$159.01	\$63.75	\$172.88	\$153.75	\$126.20	\$168.65	\$844.24	92.10
Board.....	6.00	12.00	18.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	72.00	7.90
Total.....	\$165.01	\$75.75	\$190.88	\$162.75	\$138.20	\$183.65	\$916.24	100.00

APPENDIX II

Table No. 1

TABLE SHOWING BIRTHPLACE, NATIVITY

Record of fifty cases showing birthplaces of prostitutes as stated by them to investigators

Birthplace	Foreign	Native	White	Colored
Syracuse.....14	3	48	51	0
E. Syracuse.....2				
Camillus, N. Y.....1				
Wampsville, N. Y.....2				
Baldwinsville, N. Y.....3				
Minoa, N. Y.....1				
Rockwell Springs, N. Y.....1				
Utica, N. Y.....1				
Oneida, N. Y.....2				
Binghamton, N. Y.....1				
Troy, N. Y.....1				
Rochester, N. Y.....2				
New York, N. Y.....9				
Philadelphia, Pa.....1				
Pennsylvania.....1				
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....1				
Newark, N. J.....1				
New London, Conn.....1				
Bedford, Mass.....1				
Providence, R. I.....1				
Canada.....1				
Germany.....1				
Ireland.....1				
Total.....50				
1 not learned				

Table No. 2

TABLE OF 39 CASES GIVING REASONS WHY PROSTITUTES CAME TO SYRACUSE

	Total
To work.....12	12
To shop.....3	3
To solicit.....7	7
To enter house.....3	3
With man.....3	3
To live.....2	2
To marry.....2	2
Ran away—quarrel at home.....3	3
Came with show.....1	1
To be with father—employed.....1	1
From Ireland—to be with folks.....1	1
To see the boys every Saturday and Sunday...1	1
	39

APPENDIX II—*Continued**Table No. 3*

TABLE SHOWING PRESENT AGE OF GIRL, HER AGE WHEN THE FIRST SEXUAL OFFENSE WAS COMMITTED, AND AGE WHEN SHE ENTERED LIFE OF PROSTITUTION. TWENTY-FOUR CASES CONSIDERED.

Present Age of Girl	Age of First Sexual Offense	Age of Entering Life of Prostitution
24	20	20
22	18	19
23	22	22
24	23-10 months	6 weeks after
23	18	18
21	20-10 months	2 months after
21	18	18
26	..	19
26	23	23
24	18	19
19	16	18
24	..	..
23	15	20
22	14	4 months after
22	..	4 months after
24	19	22
24	18	18
23	16	16
22	19	19
28	26	26
26	..	2 months after
26	16	18
21	15	18
24	16	17
—	—	—
Average 24	Average 20	Average 23

Table No. 4

FIRST SEXUAL OFFENSE

Record of Forty-six cases showing partner of first sexual offense, as stated to Investigator.

Stranger	Lover	Friend	Relative	Teacher	Total
14	8	18	5	1	46

APPENDIX II—*Continued**Table No. 5*

TABLE SHOWING WAGES RECEIVED BY 25 PROSTITUTES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS IN SYRACUSE ENGAGED IN BEFORE AND AFTER BECOMING PROSTITUTES.

Occupation	Salary Per Week	Domestic Servant	Salary
Cloak model.....	\$15.00 and expenses	Cook	\$20.00 per month
Candy stand.....	6.00		
Cashier.....	5.00 and dinner	Extra servant at hotel	5.00 per week
Waitress in Restaurant....	10.00		
Cashier.....	12.00		
Meat market.....	6.00	Maid in hotel	5.00 per week
Store.....	8.00		
Store.....	8.50	Maid in hotel	6.00 per week
Actress.....	20.00		
Telephone operator.....	8.00		
Stenographer.....	10.00		
Nurse.....	5.00 and board		
Demonstrator.....	12.00		
Laundry.....	5.00		
Sales girl.....	7.00		
Sales girl.....	6.00		
Sales girl.....	7.00		
Sales girl.....	8.00		
Sales girl.....	6.00		
Sales girl.....	8.00		
Sales girl.....	7.00		
Sales girl.....	7.00		
Sales girl.....	9.00		
Sales girl.....	8.00		
Sales girl.....	9.00		

Table No. 6

CIVIL STATE OF GIRLS

Record of Forty-seven cases showing the Civil State of Prostitutes.

Living with Husband	Separated from Husband	Single	Total
3	10	34	47

APPENDIX II—*Continued**Table No. 7*

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATION AND BUSINESS OF GIRLS BEFORE AND
AFTER BECOMING PROSTITUTES

Trade or Business Before Becoming a Prostitute	Domestic Service	Trade or Business Combined with Prostitution	Domestic Service
Married	Maid	Sales girl	Maid
Married	Maid	Cashier	Maid
Cloak model	Maid	Waitress	
Married		Cashier	
Married		Sales girl	
Cashier		Married	
Waitress		Married	
Cashier		Actress	
Sales girl		Telephone operator	
Married		Stenographer	
Sales girl		Sales girl	
Actress		Nurse	
Cashier		Sales girl	
Telephone operator		Married	
Manufacturing		Sales girl	
Sales girl		Sales girl	
Nurse		Married	
Sales girl		Sales girl	
Sales girl		Demonstrator	
Married		Laundry	
Sales girl		Sales girl	
Married		Sales girl	
Sales girl			
Demonstrator			
Laundry			
Sales girl			
Sales girl			

APPENDIX II—Continued

Table No. 8

TABLE SHOWING EARNINGS OF PROSTITUTES AS COMPARED WITH EARNINGS IN OTHER OCCUPATIONS

Earnings from Prostitution Weekly		Earnings Combined With Prostitution	Earnings from Prostitution Combined with Domestic Service	Disposition of Earnings
Highest	Lowest			
\$40.00				
10.00				
100.00				Husband
17.00			\$20.00 per month, maid	Friend
200.00		\$15.00 per week, actress		
23.00	\$3.00			
25.00	5.00	6.00 sales girl		
150.00			5.00 maid	
40.00	10.00			
40.00	6.00	5.00 cashier		
40.00		10.00 waitress		
		12.00 cashier		
30.00	5.00			
30.00	3.00			
20.00		7.00 sales girl		Lives home
20.00		9.00 sales girl		
20.00			5.00 maid	
100.00	20.00			Friend when he is not working
75.00	10.00			
15.00				
30.00	3.00			
30.00	10.00			
25.00	2.00			
80.00		20.00 actress		
150.00	10.00			Friend
65.00				
25.00		8.00 telephone operator		
25.00		10.00 stenographer		
100.00	10.00			
20.00		8.00 sales girl		
25.00		5.00 and board-nurse		
28.00	1.00	6.00 sales girl		Lives home, pays all
25.00		7.00 sales girl		
21.00	6.00			
15.00		7.00 sales girl		
40.00				
70.00				
50.00				
15.00				
40.00	10.00	9.00 sales girl		Lives home, pays all
30.00		7.00 sales girl		
45.00	5.00			
80.00		12.00 demonstrator		
		5.00 laundry		
30.00	10.00	8.00 sales girl		Lives home, pays \$5.00
35.00		8.00 sales girl		
Average \$44.00				

Results Following the Abolition of the "Red Light District" in Seattle, Wash.

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF SEATTLE

"Honorable F. A. Hartenstein,
"Mayor of Youngstown, Ohio.

"July 9, 1912.

"My Dear Mayor:—

"In reply to your inquiries in your letter of the 2nd inst., I would answer One and Two:

"We have no 'Red Light District' in Seattle. It was abolished as a result of agitation leading up to an injunction proceeding against owners, city officials, etc., in October, 1910.

"Third: Since October, 1910, there have been no recognized, tolerated houses of prostitution, and it is and has been for eighteen months the policy of this and the last administration to suppress and so far as possible eliminate this evil.

"Fourth: The result of the above action and policy has clearly been to decrease in a very marked degree the number of persons engaged in or in any way suspected in connection with this line of vice. It has been established, I believe I may say, without question, by experience here, that the so-called 'Restricted' or 'Red Light District' acts as a nucleus well advertised breeding center for the social evil, from which it radiates and permeates throughout the entire city.

"The idea that 'segregation' accomplishes the result which the name indicates, and produces better conditions outside of the 'Restricted District' has been abundantly disproven here.

"Fifth: Our control of the social evil consists in constant watchfulness of houses suspected of harboring or inviting traffic of this sort, arrests when necessary, and a constant, persistent effort to reduce it to a minimum. Any form of public solicitation is promptly dealt with and I believe there is little of that sort of thing in our city.

"While we do not claim in any sense to have absolutely eradicated the social evil, we do believe that Seattle, a cosmopolitan seaport city of nearly 300,000 population, has made a great stride forward toward municipal cleanliness in this respect. The absolute refusal of any form of official recognition or toleration, the discontinuance of any form of fining policy for any purpose of raising revenue, the attitude of constant watchfulness and prosecution, particularly of the owners of premises said to be used for prostitution purposes; these things, backed up by the attitude of the community expressed in the last two city elections (especially since women's suffrage was adopted in our state constitution in November, 1910) have altogether combined to give us a greater degree of accomplishment towards the solution of this old and terrible social problem.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) GEO. F. COTTERILL, Mayor."

APPENDIX III

The Reduction of Vice in Certain Western Cities Through Law-Enforcement

By Wirt W. Hallam, Chicago

(Reprinted from "Social Diseases," April, 1912)

In speaking upon the subject assigned to me, I will begin with a few general comments.

First. The recent improvements in the administrative control of vice in several large cities have shown that it is an easy matter to enforce the law when public opinion and public officials wish it enforced.

Second. That it is an extremely difficult matter to enforce the law when public opinion is not especially interested, or when public officials, for any reason, do not want it enforced.

Third. The influences which make public officials disregard their oath of office and neglect their sworn duty are: First, political influence; second, failure of the general public to support the work of law-enforcing officials. I mean by this that a law-enforcing official makes enemies of criminals and receives neglect instead of friendship and support from the law-abiding. Third, the secret financial contributions available for any official who will neglect to prosecute criminals. The latter condition would not be possible were it not for the existence of the two former. In Chicago, in Des Moines, and in Seattle the promoters of vice left the city in large numbers as soon as they found that the illegal protection which had been extended to them was being withdrawn, and they left without waiting to be prosecuted. These people know only too well how easy it is for officials to prosecute them, and they either pay heavily for protection or disappear at the first sign of real danger.

Considering these facts, you will easily appreciate the statement that while administrative reform is valuable, it is only one of several reforms which are needed.

When I first became interested in the problem of vice, I was far from appreciating its many-sidedness. There are many good and thoughtful people who are daily making similar mistakes, and underestimating the number of influences which work to make victims for that arch enemy of humanity, the vice of prostitution, which numbers its diseased victims by the thousands every year; with its moral and physical wreckage drawn from the daughters of the poor and the sons of the wealthy.

Some people may, in fact, tell us that prostitution is purely an economic problem. If that were correct, the wealthy and the well-to-do would all be moral. But we find that while many of these are moral, many others are

not; on the other hand, many of the poor are of good moral character, even under the most adverse circumstances.

Other persons expect great results from education, which has indeed proven to be of great value—perhaps the greatest of all the influences exerted during the past ten years. But as knowledge is not wisdom, so education is not moral character, although it is of infinite help to moral character.

There have been, and still are, others who expect great benefit from sanitary measures; but these, without educational and moral influences, have shown most disappointing results. In England, investigations have proved that the Contagious Diseases Act increased the volume of vice and that the number of girls wrecked for the profit of the business of vice was greater than before they went into effect. The sanitary supervision of prostitution does not decrease the total of disease or of social disaster which is inseparable from the existence of vice in any community.

CHICAGO

The work recently accomplished in Chicago for the improvement of vice conditions is important because it proves how much can be done in large cities when public officials really make the effort and have substantial public opinion to back them up. We must not blame public officials entirely for the evils which exist. They must have a strong public opinion behind them if any public good is to be accomplished.

Chicago has been studying and discussing the consequences of vice for about five years. First, the Chicago Society for Social Hygiene was organized through the influence of the American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis; second, the Illinois Vigilance Association made a protest, handling the subject from the ministerial point of view, attacking more especially the white slave traffic and the general institution of prostitution; third, the Social Hygiene Committee of the Chicago Woman's Club, which sent lecturers to women's clubs in Chicago and many neighboring cities, and introduced into the National Federation of Women's Clubs a discussion of Social Hygiene and the protection of the family; fourth, the outcome of the three above mentioned movements was the Chicago Vice Commission. This was not a prosecuting body, but its investigations were made with a view of encouraging prosecutions eventually and of developing a better method of administrative or governmental control of the vicious element.

The Vice Commission made its investigation and report. A new administration came into office, and while these officials did not follow the Commission's recommendations, they did make some very remarkable clean-ups in vice conditions, and put a number of police officials out of office because they had permitted the existing conditions.

After the present mayor was installed in office late in the spring of 1910, vice conditions, which had been bad, immediately grew very much worse. The impression had gotten out that it was to be a wide-open town. The public made complaint and things improved slightly; the Mayor promised several additional improvements, but they developed very slowly. He then ordered the City Civil Service Commission to investigate charges against police officials, namely, that they were incompetent or were in partnership with gambling and with prostitution.

The Commission summoned the police officials before it and asked if they knew of the existence of certain laws and regulations, and whether these were being enforced. Most of the officials knew of the laws and regulations and assured the Commission that the same were being enforced, either as specified or very nearly so.

The next step was to start an investigation to learn if conditions were as good as the police reported; the results showed that they were not. Consequently, there was but one conclusion to be drawn, either that the police officials were incompetent or that there was collusion with the law-breakers; in either case, there was sufficient cause for discharge from office. Since the trial began, three inspectors, one captain, and five or six lieutenants have been discharged. One captain resigned and went to Europe; another held his place only by establishing his claim that he had endeavored to enforce the law but found his efforts blocked by the inspector who was his superior officer. The lieutenant at this latter station held his position on the plea that he had obeyed orders.

The police inspector, captain and two lieutenants on the West Side were the first to be tried. Some of the worst saloons were promptly closed. One of the large furniture dealers of the West Side took back \$46,000 worth of furniture which he had sold on the installment plan. The streets that had been filled with a rough element were now quiet. A group of twenty so-called "business men" waited on the Mayor to make complaint that business was dead on the West Side, and to ask him to ease up on his law enforcement. The Mayor told them "what he thought of them," and they went home, refusing to give their names to the newspaper people who wanted to write up the interview.

When the trial of the police officials began on the North Side, an immediate reduction in vice developed there also. There was hardly a street-walker to be seen anywhere. The back rooms in saloons had practically no customers; in one of the most notorious of these the investigator found only a boy, who, upon being questioned, said there was "nothing doing for the present. The police said we had to close this thing up for a month."

In the preliminary report of the Civil Service Commission, the medical inspection of prostitutes is commented upon briefly, as follows:

"The system of medical examination of prostitutes and the issuance of certificates of alleged freedom from venereal diseases is a species of graft that should be eliminated. Investigation on this line is just starting, but the Commission expects to show the following:

"That certain physicians catering to this class of patients make such examination and issue certificates, many of which they know to be false, and divide the proceeds with the dive-keepers. That in many cases the certificates are issued weekly, without examination, and that the police in certain districts are in collusion therewith."

As for White Slavery, the girls who are forced into this or into immorality through the physical violence or intimidation of the vice promoter, are not the only ones who need our sympathy and our help. The girls who are enticed into vice by any means are often as much helpless victims as though they were taken into its nets by force. Both classes soon become hopeless human wrecks. They are somebody's daughters and, sensational as it may

sound, somebody is slowly killing them for profit. Clifford G. Roe says: "My experience in handling several hundred White Slave cases is that severe punishment is likely to follow a woman who gives evidence in court against a procurer. In most cases the victim is slashed with a knife."

Our failure to protect the witness and the victim is too unjust for words. In White Slave cases, as well as in cases of crime against little girls or women, the effort to prosecute the criminal is filled with dangers and injustices which should not be allowed to exist.

As for street-walking, this vice condition, which exists in New York in a form equal to the worst we have ever had in Chicago, has been greatly reduced in the latter place by the prosecution of high police officials in whose district it existed and with but little or no change in the way the courts treat the girls.

In Chicago, as already mentioned, street soliciting stopped immediately when the city began prosecuting officials for neglect of duty. In Seattle, the majority—1,000 women and 2,000 men—left the city without prosecution, though some others tried to continue, notwithstanding the new officials. In Iowa, cities where the law made it seemingly impossible for politics or graft to give illegal protection, dive-keepers left without waiting to be prosecuted. Other cities and States can do the same and thereby save lives and money,—and save large percentages of both.

IOWA

The experience of Iowa is unusual and extremely valuable. Since her earliest history, her towns have had red light districts. For years they have passed laws and attempted prosecutions, but with little success. Many people regarded the institution as necessary and inevitable; grand juries would not indict; petit juries would not convict. When the commission form of government was established at Des Moines, John L. Hamery was made Superintendent of Public Safety. He endeavored to enforce the law, but finally declared that prosecutions of this nature invariably found their grave at the County Court House. It was sometimes found that one man on the jury—from prejudice, corruption or a misunderstanding of the nature of his duties—would defeat the laws of the State and the judgment of the other eleven men on the jury.

In commenting on this state of affairs, Mr. John B. Hammond—also of Des Moines, and a most valuable and active worker for improved conditions in Iowa—says that the people of Iowa, seeking some avenue for escape and finding no precedent that would meet their needs, set about to establish one.

As a consequence of their efforts, the Iowa Injunction and Abatement Law was drawn up and passed through the Legislature. There has been for years an Injunction and Abatement Law in regard to liquor selling in prohibition districts, and there was also another law—an "ouster law"—by which officials who failed to enforce the law could be promptly put out of office; this had been used to help the liquor prohibition legislation of the State. These two laws regarding liquor, about which no constitutional question could be raised, were united and made applicable to the social evil. The result was that the day after the laws in regard to the social evil went into effect cities which had had open houses of prostitution for fifty years found

them closed; and shortly afterward it was claimed that there was not an open house of prostitution in the State of Iowa.

The new law which produced this remarkable effect is known as the Carson Law, or the Iowa Red Light Injunction and Abatement Law, and it provides the following:

1. An injunction against the keeper of the house of prostitution; also against the owner of the property, since it was usually found that the owner of the house and the keeper of it were different individuals.

2. A temporary and, upon conviction, a permanent abatement of the nuisance, and the admission of general reputation as evidence upon which to establish the existence of a nuisance.

3. A fine for the keeper of the house, amounting to not less than \$200 or more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than three months or more than six, or both fine and imprisonment.

4. A fine of \$300 against the property, which fine is a tax lien and comes ahead of a mortgage, and acts as a cloud upon the title until paid.

5. The property is enjoined forever from use for immoral purposes, and for one year from use for any purpose whatever—the only exception being that the owner, by giving bond to the amount of the full value of the property and convincing the court of his good intentions, will be permitted, after all fines are paid, to open the building for legitimate business or residential purposes.

In addition, the "ouster" law regarding liquor was made applicable to vice cases also, and the law-breakers of Iowa thus found themselves without any means of illegal protection.

The advantage of the Iowa law is that any citizen or official who finds that the law is being broken can bring prosecution; and it is useless for the criminal to try to stop one complainant, whether office-holder or citizen, because another complainant can bring a similar prosecution the following day, if the offense is continued.

The danger of fine and imprisonment, the danger of loss of personal property or loss of a year's rent on the building are sufficient to make it unprofitable and undesirable for anyone to take the risk of permitting his property to be used for immoral purposes; and persons now owning property in Iowa make it their business to know what kind of tenants desire to rent it, and look with suspicion upon people who offer to pay two or three times the normal rent.

In one city the people went to the Mayor and asked about the new law which was going into effect the next day; they wanted to know if it would make any difference. He replied that he didn't know, but would look it up. In a few hours he told them that the new law was going to make a very great difference, and that they would have to move at once. They began work at six o'clock that night, and by daylight next morning most of the houses were empty. In the cities along the Mississippi River the dive-keepers moved across to the cities on the Illinois side.

Let us now consider the effect of the enforcement of the new law—the law which really worked.

A great many people thought that if the red light districts were wiped out vice would be scattered throughout the cities. The chief of police in

one city said publicly that he hoped the good people of the town would get enough of this scattering business once and for all. He hoped a house of prostitution would be set up by the side of every minister's house in town until they were sick of it. He was sure that women and children would not be safe in the street. Many good people feared the same thing, and doubted the wisdom of such vigorous efforts to eradicate the evil.

After the law went into effect—to the surprise of both its friends and its enemies (for even its friends were sometimes fearful of evil effects from it)—the change in every direction was prompt and for the better. Many of the immoral women left town, while others gave up the business entirely and sought respectable work. When the women left town the hangers-on in the vice district accompanied them. The petty criminals, such as pickpockets, hold-up men, thugs, etc., disappeared almost entirely, as well as almost simultaneously with the women.

Dubuque, Davenport, Sioux City, Burlington, Keokuk, Ottumwa, and other cities had their red light districts—Davenport probably being the only one which provided a medical inspector as a means of increasing patronage.

Mayor A. J. Mathis of Des Moines says:

"There is no question but that the so-called 'red light' has been driven out of the city. There is no such district here. This plan brings much better results than segregation. The credit is due to Mr. John L. Hamery, who took the advanced ground that the red-light district was unnecessary."

Mr. Hamery, in a speech before the National Purity Congress (October, 1909), at Burlington, Iowa, said, among other things:

"Cheap lawyers, bondsmen, and money sharks, all of whom hung like blood-suckers on the segregated districts, have been forced to relinquish their prey. Crime has been reduced to a minimum. The decrease has been so marked within the past thirteen months that the city passed through the recent State Fair and the U. S. Military Tournament with an average daily attendance of 30,000 people, extending over a period of two weeks, without a single case of professional hold-up, burglary, robbery, or other crime more serious than intoxication being reported to the police.

"Preceding the present administration, the records show that the police department was called upon almost daily to investigate robberies. Those same records will now show that we oftentimes pass through a period of two weeks without a single case of even petty larceny."

The Attorney-General of Iowa says:

"The bill has had a marked effect all over the State because property owners having small buildings leased at exorbitant rental to vice have been afraid to continue the leases. I believe that every State in the Union should have a similar law, and also the removal bill providing for the summary removal of all law-enforcing officials without the intervention of a jury."

Mayor Hanna, in a letter dated Feb. 6, 1911, says:

"It is claimed by those favoring segregation that the prostitutes scatter through the residence districts; but this is not true in this city. Des Moines is in a great deal better condition morally to-day than in the days of segregation."

In the "Register and Leader" of Des Moines, the Assistant Chief of Police—an officer of high character—makes the following statement:

"It is not generally known to persons outside of the police department that in the days of the 'Red Light' district, when it was commonly believed that lewd women were segregated, not more than 15 per cent. of the traffic was really carried on in the district. Everywhere in the city were disorderly houses. It was impossible to control them. The best evidence of the decrease in business is the fact that complaints from the residence districts have decreased at least 75 per cent."

In the Biennial Report of former Attorney-General H. W. Byers, dated January 1, 1911, he says:

"We cannot resist the temptation at this point to state what will be fully shown by the record as we unfold it, and that is that these laws have placed Iowa in the very front in the matter of civic righteousness and moral cleanliness. The good that has flown from them in cleaner towns and cities, in money saved to the needy, in boys and girls turned from the haunts of vice into paths of virtue, in making sober and industrious husbands and fathers, in making homes happy and inspiring respect for law and order, is so immeasurably great that no matter what may come to us in the future we will never cease being grateful for the opportunity we had to take even a small part in this great work."

There was one other significant feature in connection with Iowa's experience.

Prior to the existence of the Abatement Law, Mr. Hamery attempted to improve conditions in the vice district by stopping the sale of liquor in the houses of prostitution. After this order went into effect houses which had rented for \$150 per month had to be reduced to \$100 and later to \$75.00 per month, because the keepers could not pay the higher rent. Some of the keepers went out of business altogether.

It is interesting to note that in Chicago, after the issuance of a similar order, one dive-keeper who had been paying \$500 a month rent was obliged to have her rent reduced just half, and even then told the investigator that she would gladly pay \$500 again if they would let her sell liquors. Such statements indicate more clearly than almost anything else that city authorities can reduce vice; that vice and drunkenness work together each for the profit of the other—and how thoroughly they both work for the destruction of their devotees is shown by the hospital records of any city.

SEATTLE

The improvement in the civic control of vice conditions in Seattle is interesting for several reasons: First, because the city could not get improvement until it put the mayor and chief of police out of office and elected other men in their places. This is a striking proof that the trouble was not so much a question of law or a question of controlling the prostitutes and their associates, as it was the finding of some way to get rid of the politicians and the dive-keepers, who were dividing the money profits of vice. Second, that the women took an active part in the campaign, exercising for the first time their right to vote. Third, that conditions promptly improved; and while Seattle is by no means free from vice, the great improvement was brought about simply by having in office good, honest men who wanted to enforce the law.

To go a little into detail, let me quote from an article written by Mr. Harry E. Moore, president of the Public Welfare League of Seattle, who has given in "The Light," of La Crosse, Wis., a history of the movement.

"With the discovery of gold in Alaska, in 1897, Seattle began to grow rapidly. Up to 1910 most of the mayors had believed in an open town, although most of them had controlled the vice element fairly well. The segregated district was near the depot, and every effort to move it brought a vigorous storm of protest from the locality to which it was proposed to move the district. The mayor at one time ordered the district closed. Several hundred prostitutes gathered and marched out in a body; many left town, some drifted back; others established themselves in hotels, rooming-houses, flats and residences. No very strong effort was made to prevent this.

At last Hiram C. Gill, who had posed as "the poor man's friend," was elected mayor. Immediately undesirables began flocking to Seattle. The old district was enlarged three or four times, exploited and capitalized by Gill supporters. New buildings were erected, not less than a dozen crib-houses were in operation, and in these the sanitary as well as moral conditions baffled description. People had seemingly accepted the idea that a segregated district must be tolerated somewhere, but each wanted it in some place remote from himself.

On April 16, 1910, a general mass meeting was called. A clean city movement was organized and on June 16, 1910, was incorporated as "The Public Welfare League." This League secured attorneys of ability and character who were thoroughly in sympathy with the work, and through their continued efforts a sweeping injunction was granted. When, after some time this was violated, application was made to the court, on the ground of contempt of Court for some four hundred warrants, involving city officers, owners, managers, and others in the district. The Judge of the Criminal Court, while not issuing the warrants at once, did bring officials into court, telling them that if the nuisance was abated at the end of a week the court and the law would be satisfied. He also reprimanded the mayor, the chief of police and the prosecuting attorney, reminding them that prostitution could not exist fifteen minutes without their knowledge, and that they must perform their duty.

While the Public Welfare League was working for substantial improvements a conference was held in Seattle, members of which addressed a number of meetings in the city. About this time a petition for the recall of the mayor was circulated, a few new laws were passed in the Legislature in order to make the recall feature of the law effective, and a committee from the League began securing signatures to the petition. It is interesting to note the vigorous language of the recall. It stated that the mayor had shown himself incompetent and unfit; had abused his appointive power for personal reasons, and had put unfit men in office; had wholly failed, refused and neglected to enforce criminal law; had permitted the city to become the home and refuge of criminal classes; had failed to enforce law impartially, and that his continuance in office was a menace to business and the moral welfare of the city. This petition had to be signed by 25 per cent. of the entire vote cast for all candidates at the last preceding general election. They secured 10,701 names, of which about 16 per cent. were thrown out on

technicalities. This, however, left enough to make the recall effective without using the names of women who had signed through their recently acquired right. Many meetings were held all over the city. The subjects assigned included "Vice and Business," "Vice and the Law," "Vice and Disease," "Vice and the Home," "Vice and Education," "Vice and the Remedy," etc., etc.

The women were aroused,—they wanted to know the truth. Many spent hours at the telephones, inviting their friends to the meetings. As yet the women had no vote, but the suffrage amendment carried in November and the proclamation issued by the Governor, November 28th, made the women legal voters. They registered to a number equaling perhaps 50 per cent. of the male vote. One leading feature of the campaign which did much to shatter the hope of the Gill forces was a women's mass meeting for Dilling, the new candidate. This meeting filled the Grand Opera House to the limit, packed the Seattle Theatre with the overflow, and still turned away hundreds. The election hinged squarely upon the issue of civic decency or civic indecency. Nearly eighty per cent. of the registration voted. When the votes were counted civic decency won with a majority of about 30 per cent. over the vote cast for the man who held office. Gill attributes his defeat to the women.

The election of the new mayor and the appointment of a new chief of police was followed by a change in the City Council; the number was reduced from eighteen to nine, and good men were elected. Reforms were instituted, and it is interesting to note that these reforms included efficiency in public office, improvement in public service and a reduction in the waste of the city's money,—as well as a reduction of vice conditions.

One thousand women and two thousand men have been driven out of the city. Note that 2,000 men went with the 1,000 women; most of them were petty criminals, and it is estimated that 500 of them were living upon the earnings of immoral women.

The restricted district has been closed and white slave traffic made much more difficult,—perhaps practically impossible; prostitution was very largely driven out of hotels and lodging houses; immoral women were not allowed in cafes; disorderly houses were prosecuted; 90 per cent. of the men on the police force were clean, honest men; the fire department and public service of all kinds were improved.

There is one difference between the clean-up in Seattle and the clean-up in Chicago. In the former place the police department and police courts greatly increased their work in prosecuting the criminals themselves, even after the 3,000 had left the city. In Chicago there was only a slight change in the prosecution of criminals, but a large amount of vice was discontinued as soon as the prosecution of high police officials began.

Regarding the cost of the clean-up in Seattle, Mr. Moore, president of the Public Welfare League, makes this statement:

"The total expense incurred by the Public Welfare League and its individual members,—including all legal expenses, recall petition, etc.,—did not exceed \$8,000, while the expense of the Dilling Campaign Committee in the election of Mayor Dilling, the new Mayor, was very close to this amount.

"When a city the size of Seattle can get rid of notoriously bad officials, rid itself of 3,000 law-breakers and easily control the remaining ones at a total cost of \$16,000, including the expense of putting good men in office, it is certainly worth while. Again, this shows that the immoral or vice element is far from being hard to control, and that the difficulties which stand in the way of proper conditions are mostly public indifference and the aggressive talk of those who are profiting by vice. The criminals themselves leave quickly when corrupt officials are no longer in power to protect them.

"Never again will Seattle be allowed to sink to the level of a year ago. One by one we have added safeguards; the direct primary, the recall, the initiative and referendum and the enfranchisement of the women make it more difficult for the liquor interests, the political demagogue, and the ward boss to thwart the will of the people, and eliminating these elements it becomes a matter of education."

LOS ANGELES AND MINNEAPOLIS

Several years ago Los Angeles abolished her villainous crib system, recalled a corrupt mayor and elected a good one. It has since steadily kept conditions in far better shape. It had a segregated district with crib houses for the women. Two ministers, Kendall and Phillips, were passing some place near when they heard a girl in one of the upper rooms of the crib house cry out: "My God, if I could only get out of here!" The ministers investigated; they told the people of Los Angeles the facts, and did not stop telling these and working until the whole city was aroused, the mayor put out of office and a new city government installed.

Minneapolis has abolished the Red Light District and has made an excellent report of the improved conditions. Both of these cities deserve more attention than space permits me to give here.

I am firmly of the opinion that if any city will take the profit out of vice it will immediately reduce the volume of vice at least 50 per cent. If, in addition to this measure, it will make vice dangerous to men as well as to women; to patrons, property owners and business men, as well as to dive-keepers and women street-walkers, that city will quickly reduce vice a total of 75 per cent. or more and will accomplish the reduction of wreckage of health and morals in much the same proportion.

Those who are promoting vice are getting a money profit every day that we let them alone. We can stop it if we will. It should be done, and done soon.

APPENDIX IV

The Iowa Injunction and Abatement Law

SUMMARY OF THE LAW

First. The law declares houses of lewdness, prostitution and assignation to be nuisances.

Second. It gives to citizens of the county, and the county attorney, the right to instigate proceedings against such places.

Third. These proceedings are brought in a court of equity, where the hearing is conducted before a judge, or court of judges, and not before a jury; and the enjoinder and abatement of the nuisance may be had.

Fourth. A temporary injunction issues in case the court finds that the petition of the plaintiff is well founded, restraining the defendants from conducting the nuisance during the trial.

Fifth. At the trial the general reputation of the place is admissible to establish the nuisance.

Sixth. If any injunction is granted and the defendant violates it, he may be arrested and summarily tried for contempt. If found guilty, he may be fined or imprisoned.

Seventh. As a part of the final decree of the court an order of abatement is entered by which the movable property of the building is seized and sold as chattels under execution; and the building is closed for one year unless sooner released by the court.

Exception. If the owner of the property appears before the court and pays all costs and files a bond to the full value of the property, stating that he will abate the nuisance, the court may withhold the sale of the property.

The first five sections of the law are as follows:

"Section 1. Whoever shall erect, establish, continue, maintain, use, own or lease any building, erection or place used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution is guilty of a nuisance, and the building, erection or place, or the ground itself, in or upon which such lewdness, assignation or prostitution is conducted, permitted or carried on, continued or exists, and the furniture, fixtures, musical instruments, and contents are also declared a nuisance, and shall be enjoined and abated as hereinafter provided."

"Section 2. Whenever a nuisance is kept, maintained or exists, as defined in this act, the county attorney or any citizen of the county may maintain an action in equity in the name of the State of Iowa upon the relation of such county attorney or citizen, to perpetually enjoin said nuisance, the person or persons conducting or maintaining the same, and the owner or agent of the building or ground upon which said nuisance exists. In such action the court, or a judge in vacation, shall, upon the presentation of a petition therefor alleging that the nuisance complained of exists, allow a

temporary writ of injunction without bond, if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge by evidence in the form of affidavits, depositions, oral testimony or otherwise, as the complainant may elect, unless the court or judge, by previous order, shall have directed the form and manner in which it shall be presented. Three days' notice in writing shall be given the defendant of the hearing of the application, and if then continued at his instance, the writ as prayed shall be granted as a matter of course. When an injunction has been granted, it shall be binding on the defendant throughout the judicial district in which it was issued, and any violation of the provisions of the injunctions herein provided shall be a contempt as hereinafter provided."

"Section 3. The action when brought shall be triable at the first term of court after due and timely service of the notice has been given, and in such action evidence of the general reputation of the place shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the existence of said nuisance. If the complaint is filed by a citizen, it shall not be dismissed except upon the sworn statement made by the complainant and his attorney setting forth the reason why the action should be dismissed, and the dismissal approved by the county attorney in writing or in open court. If the court is of the opinion that the action ought not to be dismissed, he may direct the county attorney to prosecute the said action to judgment, and if the action is continued more than one term of court, any citizen of the county or the county attorney may be substituted for the complaining party and prosecute said action to judgment. If the action is brought by a citizen and the court finds there was no reasonable ground or cause for said action, the costs may be taxed to such citizen."

"Section 4. In case of the violation of any injunction granted under the provisions of this act, the court, or in vacation, a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the offender. The proceedings shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court an information under oath, setting out the alleged facts constituting such violation, upon which the court or judge shall cause a warrant to issue, under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits, or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. A party found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment."

"Section 5. If the existence of the nuisance be established in an action as provided in this act, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case, which order shall direct the removal from the building or place of all fixtures, furniture, musical instruments or movable property used in conducting the nuisance, and shall direct the sale thereof in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under execution, and the effectual closing of the building or place against its use for any purpose, and so keeping it closed for a period of one year, unless sooner released. If any person shall break and enter or use a building, erection or place so directed to be closed, he shall be punished as for contempt as provided in the preceding section. For removing and selling the movable property, the

officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as he would for levying upon and selling like property on execution, and for closing the premises and keeping them closed, a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court."

"Section 6. The proceeds of the sale of the personal property, as provided in the preceding section, shall be applied in payment of the costs of the action and abatement, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the defendant."

"Section 7. If the owner appears and pays all costs of the proceeding, and files a bond with sureties to be approved by the clerk in the full value of the property, to be ascertained by the court, or in vacation, by the clerk, auditor and treasurer of the county, conditioned that he will immediately abate said nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept therein within a period of one year thereafter, the court, or in said vacation, the judge, may, if satisfied of his good faith, order the premises closed under the order of abatement to be delivered to said owner, and said order of abatement cancelled so far as the same may relate to said property; and if the proceeding be an action in equity and said bond be given and costs therein paid before judgment and order of abatement, the action shall be thereby abated as to said building only. The release of the property under the provision of this section shall not release it from any judgment, lien, penalty or liability to which it may be subject by law."

"Section 8. Whenever a permanent injunction issues against any person for maintaining a nuisance as herein defined, or against any power or agent of the building kept or used for the purposes prohibited by this act, there shall be assessed against said building and the grounds upon which the same is located and against the person or persons maintaining said nuisance, and the owner or agent of said premises, a tax of \$300.00. The assessment of said tax shall be made by the assessor of the city, town or township in which the nuisance exists and shall be made within three months from the date of the granting of the permanent injunction. In case the assessor fails or neglects to make said assessment the same shall be made by the sheriff of the county, and a return of said assessment shall be made to the county treasurer. Said tax shall be a perpetual lien upon all property, both personal and real, used for the purpose of maintaining said nuisance, and the payment of said tax shall not relieve the person or building from any other penalties provided by law. The provision of the law relating to the collection and distribution of the mulct liquor tax shall govern in the collection and distribution of the tax herein prescribed in so far as the same are applicable, and not in conflict with the provisions of this act."

APPENDIX V

The "Tin Plate" Ordinance

The City of Portland, Ore., passed a law which is commonly characterized as the "Tin-Plate Ordinance." A law, resembling in many respects the Portland ordinance, but which is much broader in its scope, has been introduced in the Council of the City of New York.

The Portland ordinance provides:

"Section 1. Any person, firm, co-partnership, association or corporation owning any real property within the corporate limits of the city of Portland upon which is erected any building used either in whole or in part as a hotel, rooming house, lodging house, boarding house, tenement house, or saloon, shall place and maintain at the front of every such building at the principal street entrance thereof a conspicuous plate or sign bearing the name and address of the owner or owners of such building. The letters or characters on such sign or plate shall be of such size and distinctness and the sign or plate shall be so placed that the name and address can be easily read by persons passing along the street before such entrance."

"Section 2. When any building of the kind and character mentioned in Section 1 of this ordinance is owned by any person or persons other than the owner or owners of the land upon which such building stands the provisions of this ordinance shall apply to the owner or owners of both the building and the land."

"Section 3. Whenever the title to any property contemplated in this ordinance shall be held in a representative capacity, the name of the person, persons, co-partnership, corporation, estate, or association sustaining the representative relation to such property shall be displayed upon the plate or sign required by this ordinance."

"Section 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof in Municipal Court, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100."

"Section 5. Each day during which the sign or plate mentioned in Section 1 is not maintained as required by this ordinance, shall be and constitute a separate offense."

We, the Undersigned, Do Hereby Approve the Publication of the Report on the Social Evil in Syracuse Made by the Committee of Eighteen and Endorse the Recommendations Contained Therein.

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Resolved, That the Academy of Medicine believes that the agitation for the improvement of social vice conditions existing in Syracuse is timely, and endorses the movement undertaken by the Moral Survey Committee.

Syracuse, N. Y., February 18, 1913.

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